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Behind the legend of the outlaw



THE HUNDRED YEARS WAR

England v France: the ultimate medieval game of thrones

PLUS

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN PHARAOH AT WAR

THE HOME FRONT

BRITAIN'S HISTORIC SEASIDE TOWNS

BLACK DEATH



AMELIA EARHART

The pioneering pilot's final adventure

JACK THE RIPPER

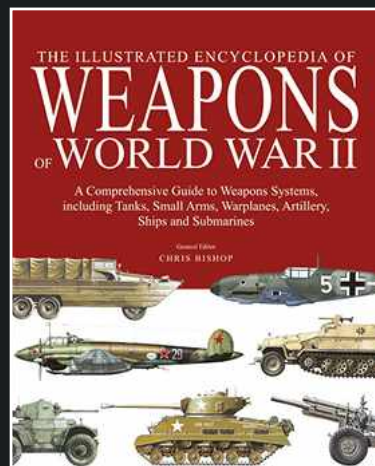
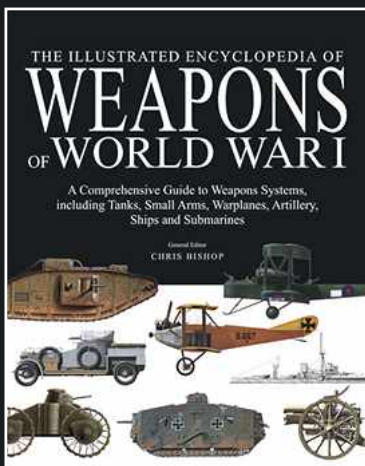
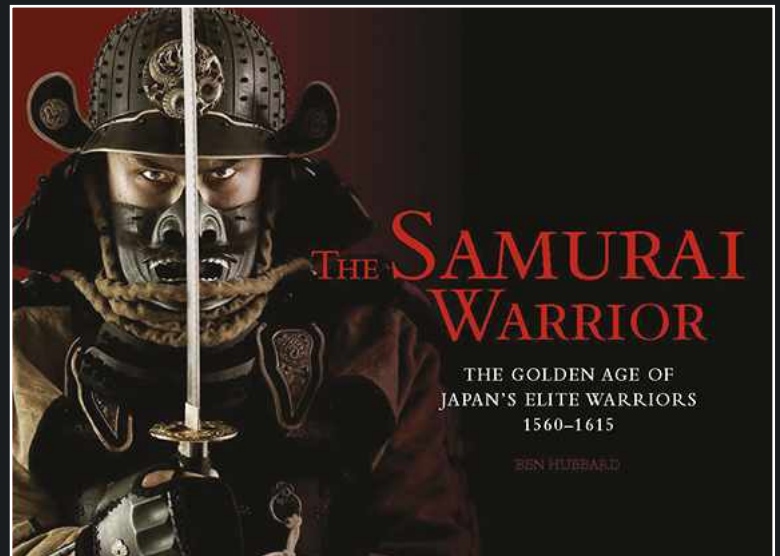
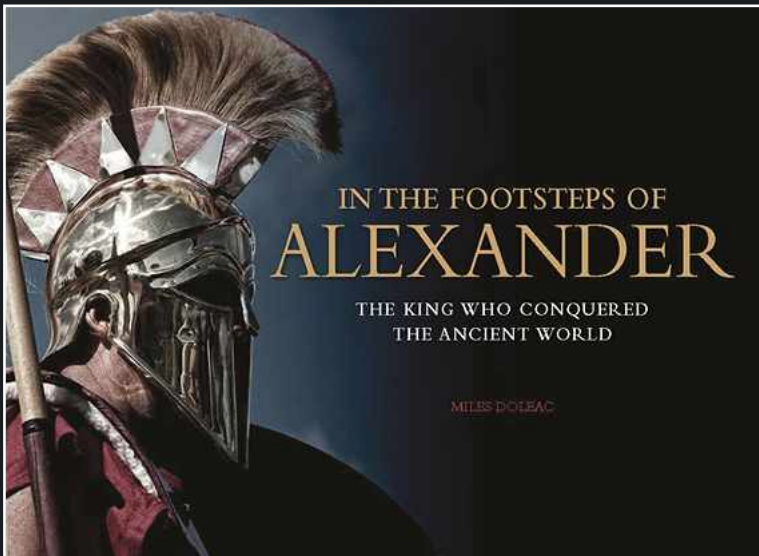
Murder most foul

THE ENIGMA MAN

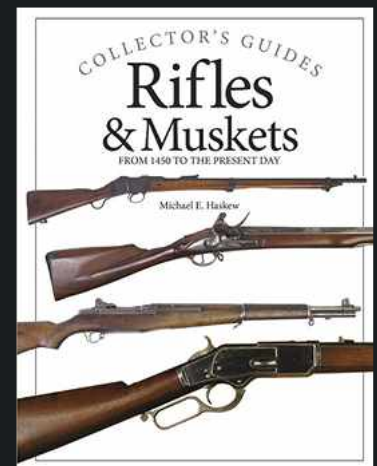
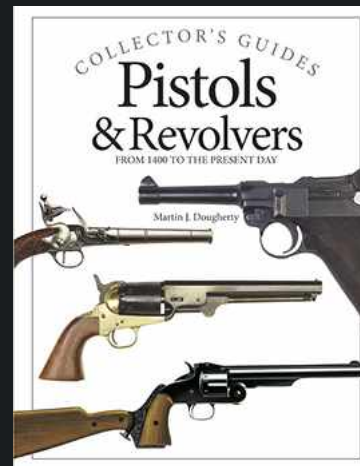
The tragic story of WWII code-breaker Alan Turing



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Welcome

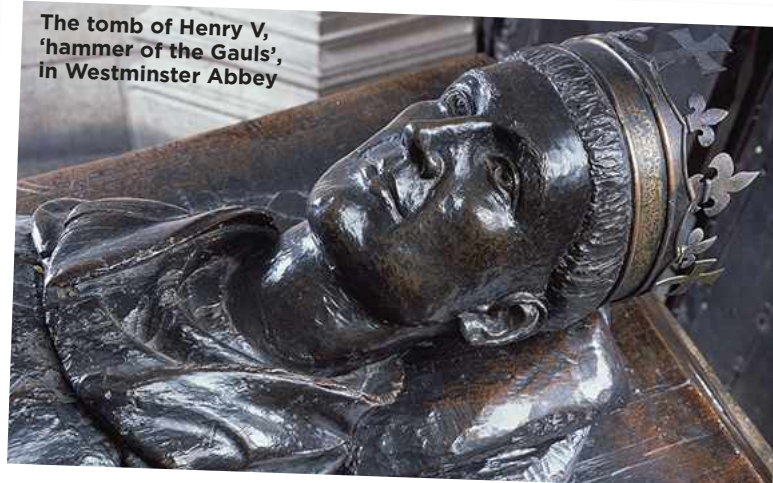


Somewhere in the recesses of my memory, I can recall visiting the chateau at Chinon – where Joan of Arc sought out the future Charles VII of France – and hearing of **the Hundred Years War** for the first time.

At that tender age of somewhere in my early teens, the idea of a war that lasted a century seemed absurd. If anything, it seems even more impossible to me now. That would be like World War I still being waged today. It truly is an epic series of conflicts, as our cover feature explores from *page 28*. Spoiler alert: **it wasn't a war and it didn't last 100 years**.

Elsewhere, the story of US pilot Amelia Earhart's doomed attempt to become **the first woman to fly around the world** is an adventure dripping with a sense of the age (*p64*), while the WWII code-breaker **Alan Turing** is a **mistreated hero** with a most tragic tale (*p83*).

We've also got the lowdown on one of the oldest battles that we know about – Kadesh (*p70*) – and we saddle up, as we get to the truth behind **the legend of the Wild West outlaw** Jesse James (*p78*).



The tomb of Henry V, 'hammer of the Gauls', in Westminster Abbey

But the past isn't all about war and tragedy, so this month we celebrate **history's most enduring toys** (*p76*). Be sure to follow the link to our website, by the way, where we've got some more fun with historical toys for you.

Enjoy the issue, and keep your letters, emails and comments coming!

Paul McGuinness
Editor

Don't miss our October issue, on sale 18 September

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THIS MONTH WE'VE LEARNED...

18

How long, in months, 'Mike the Chicken' lived for after being beheaded. See *page 60*.

2500 BC

Wooden dolls found in graves in Ancient Egypt date back to the time when construction of the pyramids began. See *page 77*.

887

The number of giant 'moai' statues found on Easter Island in the Pacific, in 1772. See *page 60*.

ON THE COVER

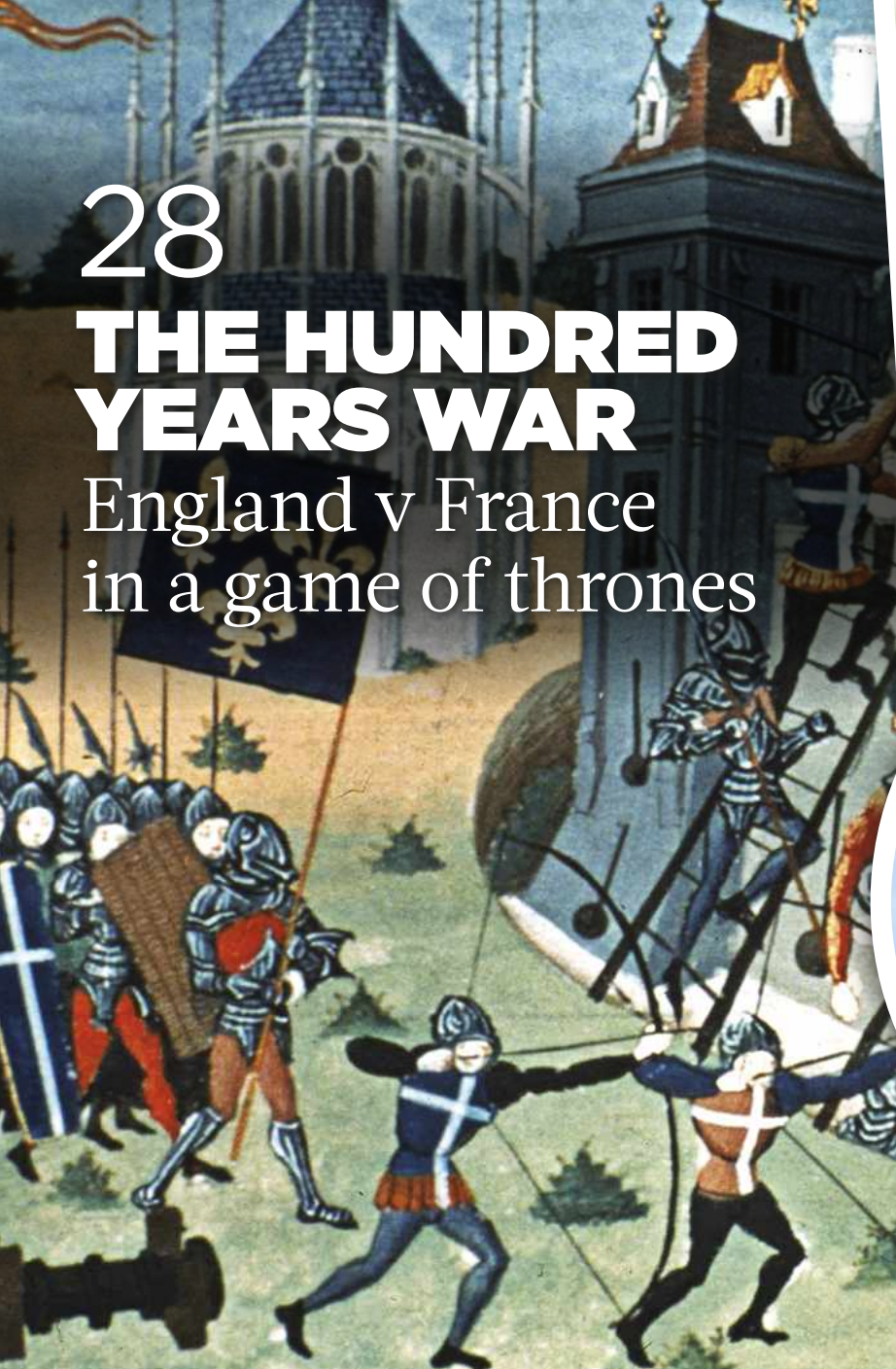
Your key to the big stories...



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THE HUNDRED YEARS WAR

England v France
in a game of thrones



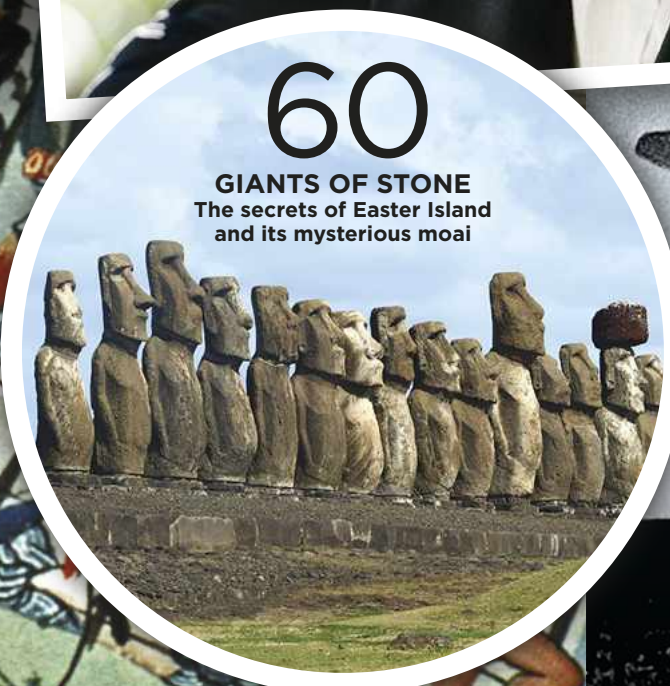
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JESSE JAMES
Was he the 'Robin Hood of the West' or a murdering bandit?



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SEPTEMBER 2014

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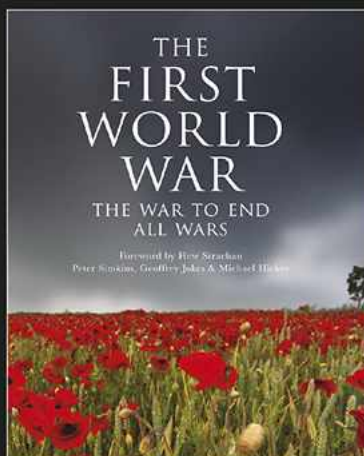
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REMEMBERING THE GREAT WAR 100 YEARS ON

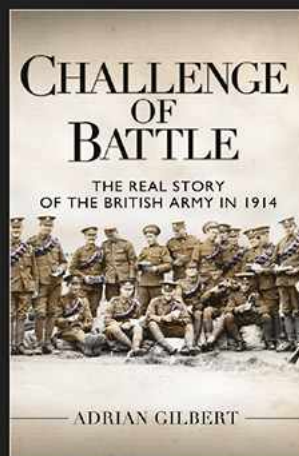
A collection of new histories of World War I



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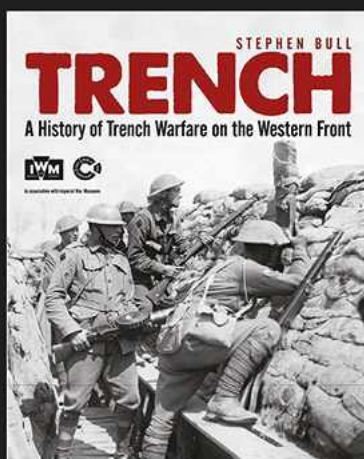
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CHALLENGE OF BATTLE

The Real Story of the British Army in 1914
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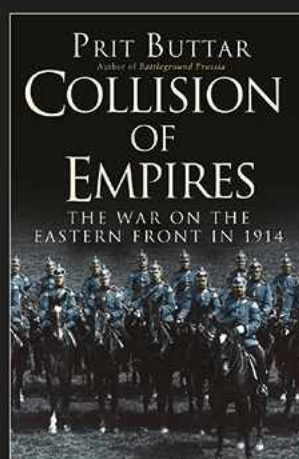


TRENCH

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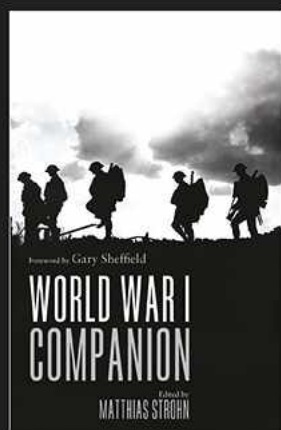


COLLISION OF EMPIRES

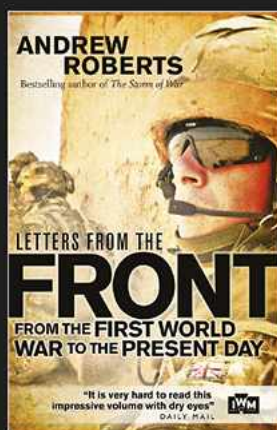
The War on the Eastern Front in 1914

An in-depth study of the clash between the Russian, German and Austro-Hungarian Empires in Eastern Europe, a confrontation that saw some of the most vicious fighting of the first year of the war and would go on to change the face of Europe forever.

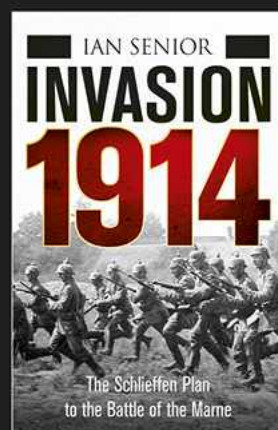
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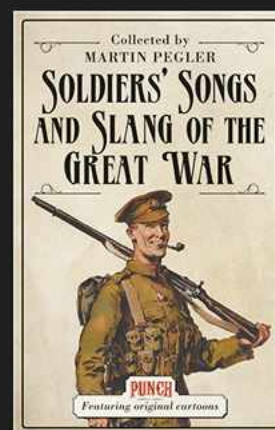
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READERS' LETTERS

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THE DESERT FOX

The German Army's failure to defend against the D-Day landings was not the reason for Rommel's suicide ('Readers' Letters', July 2014) – although this was later claimed to be the reason by the German Propaganda machine.

Due to Rommel's efforts in North Africa in the years leading

removed from the Normandy fight and could therefore not be implicated in any failure in France.

Rommel's suicide occurred shortly after his name was blurred out during an interrogation regarding the 20 July plot to assassinate Hitler. Although

He was given a choice: commit suicide or be found guilty in a very public kangaroo court

up to D-Day, he had achieved an almost God-like reputation. When he was injured when his car was struck by aircraft fire in July 1944, there was a general relief that Germany's most famous general had been

Rommel had been outspoken about Hitler's conduct and had met with the conspirators, he was strongly opposed to assassination, instead wishing for Hitler to be imprisoned and brought to trial. Due to his celebrity status as a

war hero, the German political machine was keen to avoid any suggestion that Rommel had turned against Hitler. He was given a choice: commit suicide or be found guilty in a very public kangaroo court.

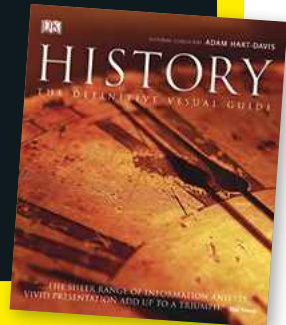
His death was attributed to the wounds received in the attack on his car, and Rommel was later buried with full military honours.

Nick Tingley
Forest Row, East Sussex

LETTER
OF THE
MONTH



Nick Tingley wins History: the Definitive Visual Guide by Adam Hart-Davis. Published by Dorling Kindersley, worth £25. This hardback tells the story of the world from the early civilizations to the present.



f I am not really that interested in sport neither do I watch sport much, but I found the history of sport pull-out mag (July 2014) interesting and utterly absorbing. Callum Pirson

SHOOTING STARS

In the '50 Big Questions About WWI' (April 2014), question 46 asks how many planes did the Red Baron shoot down. Your answer concludes: "On 21 April 1918, his luck ran out, as he was shot down and killed over Amiens. The circumstances of his death are shrouded in mystery..."

No, they're not: he was killed by a single .303 calibre bullet fired from the ground, which pierced his heart as he flew very low over the heads of the troops of the 53 Australian Field Artillery Battery, 5th Division 1st AIF on Morlancourt Ridge.

Why was a young Canadian pilot credited with his shooting down when clearly he himself

knew otherwise, while the young Australian soldier Sergeant Cedric Popkin, who actually killed von Richthofen with a lucky bullet from his burst of machine gun, is completely ignored on a continuing basis?

James Natt via email

Editor replies: It has been claimed that the decisive bullet was fired by Canadian fighter pilot Captain Brown, who was in a dogfight with the Red Baron at the time. Indeed, Brown was officially credited with bringing the Red Baron down and received a DSC for his troubles.

However, many historians argue that the shot came from the Australian ground troops. An interesting essay on the subject is 'The Death of Manfred von Richthofen: Who Fired the Fatal Shot?' by Dr M Geoffrey Miller. He acknowledges that historians have been arguing over the two possible scenarios for years, before concluding that the man who most

likely pulled the trigger was an Australian anti-aircraft machine-gunner called Cedric Popkin. So, it seems that, while there's definitely no consensus, Popkin should probably take the credit.

HISTORIC FLOP

Your article on 'The History of Sport – 50 Defining Moments' (July 2014) was a welcome read in this summer of sport, but had one glaring omission. Where was the one man who, in the 20th century, completely transformed, almost overnight, an ancient sport from what it had always been to what is now the almost universally accepted form? I am referring to Dick Fosbury.

Prior to his invention of the 'Fosbury Flop', and his gold-medal win at the 1968 Mexico Olympics, the techniques used by high jumpers had all been developed from the straddle – the jump still used by hurdlers. Dick's technique of a curved running

approach to then clear the bar head first with his back to the bar changed that forever and enabled new record highs to be reached.

As the official Olympic website says: "He invented the Fosbury flop and won Olympic gold – changing the high jump forever". No other sportsman in history has so radically changed a single sporting discipline.

Geoff Pitz via email

Editor replies: That's a great shout, Geoff, and Fosbury's is a remarkable story. We did actually debate his inclusion quite heavily in the office. But, with space in our list at a premium, and the 1968 Olympics being particularly strong on incident, he lost out at the last to the stories we included from

t Picked up the magazine while prepping for Rome trip. Set the gladiatorial mood, great articles! Well done Nelson DeOliveira @nd5926

ALAMY

those games – namely the ‘Black Power Salute’ by US athletes Tommie Smith and John Carlos on the podium, and Bob Beaman’s arguably equally extraordinary achievement in the long jump.

A WORLD OF STORIES

I would like to congratulate the team behind *History Revealed* for producing such an interesting and accessible magazine. What I find particularly interesting about this magazine is the extent to which it highlights historical events in other parts of the world – most notably Latin America. I very much enjoyed the articles on the independence leader Simón Bolívar (‘The History Makers’, May 2014) and Mexican revolutionary Pancho Villa (‘The Extraordinary Tale Of’, June 2014).

There are so many hidden and yet interesting episodes in the history of the continent.

Zac Barker Bristol

At last a fantastic easy to read publication with enough variety each month to make it a page turner, read this copy 3 times on holiday!! Keep up the good work!
Val Pentony

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

I enjoyed my first issue of *History Revealed* but why is it that writers always seem to fall into the same trap? I am referring to the size of ancient armies and, in your case, Spartacus and the statement that by 73 BC, his army “had swollen to somewhere between 70,000 and 120,000”. Have your writers ever considered the logistics of such a claim? How do you feed an army of this size?

The Roman army allowed about 1.5kg of grain per man per day (3lb in ‘old money’), but they were very well organised so let’s allow 0.5kg per man, which would equate to approx 35,000kg of grain for 70,000 men for any one day – and this excludes horses and draft animals. Sure, they could scavenge, but you can only do that once on any day, because the distances become too lengthy – and none of this covers an adequate supply of potable water.



I think someone should take a serious look at this subject and bring it all down to far more realistic figures.

Peter Marshall West Sussex

Writer/historian Miles Russell:

There are, as you note, serious concerns with regard to the feeding of an army on campaign, especially one that potentially comprises thousands of combatants. The problem with Spartacus, however, is that the force under his (nominal) control should not be considered an ‘army’ in the most conventional sense, but more a popular uprising of men, women and children. The exact numbers of those involved are, of course, impossible to calculate with any degree of accuracy, but given the number of slaves present in Italy during the 1st century BC, the figure of 70-120,000 is possibly on the conservative side.

Feeding such a number would be difficult for even the greatest of military miracle workers, but remember that Spartacus was not

leading an army of conquest new to the area in which it was fighting – the slaves involved would have to have been fed by their erstwhile masters in any case, so the number involved would not have created a sudden strain on the existing chain of supply. Bear in mind also that Spartacus had no concern about either winning the hearts and minds of the indigenous population nor ensuring that they also remained fed. The slaves would have simply taken what they wanted, looting farms, villas and rural towns as they made their way out of Italy (their overall objective being rather blurred). In this sense, the ‘normal’ concerns do not come into play.

I have @HistoryRevMag on subscription, it's really interesting! I just find it hard to read it all before the next issue!
Emily Vlismas @EmsVlismas

CORRECTIONS – ISSUE 6

• On page 44 of our Space Race feature, we inadvertently landed three Apollo 11 astronauts on the Moon. While there were three astronauts on Apollo 11, only Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin actually landed; Michael Collins remained in lunar orbit.

CROSSWORD N° 4 WINNERS

The lucky winners of the crossword from issue 4 are:

DL Eccles, Warwickshire
David Binsted, London
Annmarie Roberts, East Sussex
Well done! You have each won a copy of *The First World War In 100 Objects*, worth £25. To test your wits with this month's crossword, turn to page 96.

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Bringing the past to life

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GLOBE
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DOCTOR SCROGG'S WAR

by Howard Brenton

12 SEPTEMBER – 10 OCTOBER

In Howard Brenton's epic new play about the First World War, 19 year old soldier Jack Twigg goes on a journey he never imagined – nor did the rest of the world. On his way, he meets the pioneering medic Harold Gillies, who saves his life and his sanity. But who is the mysterious 'Doctor Scroggy' who appears at night in Gillies's hospital dispensing champagne to the patients?

Howard Brenton and John Dove (*Anne Boleyn*) return to the Globe depicting Gillies's war against war. Hilarious and moving, **Dr Scroggy's War** gives a sideways look at the First World War a hundred years after its onset.



#ScroggysWar

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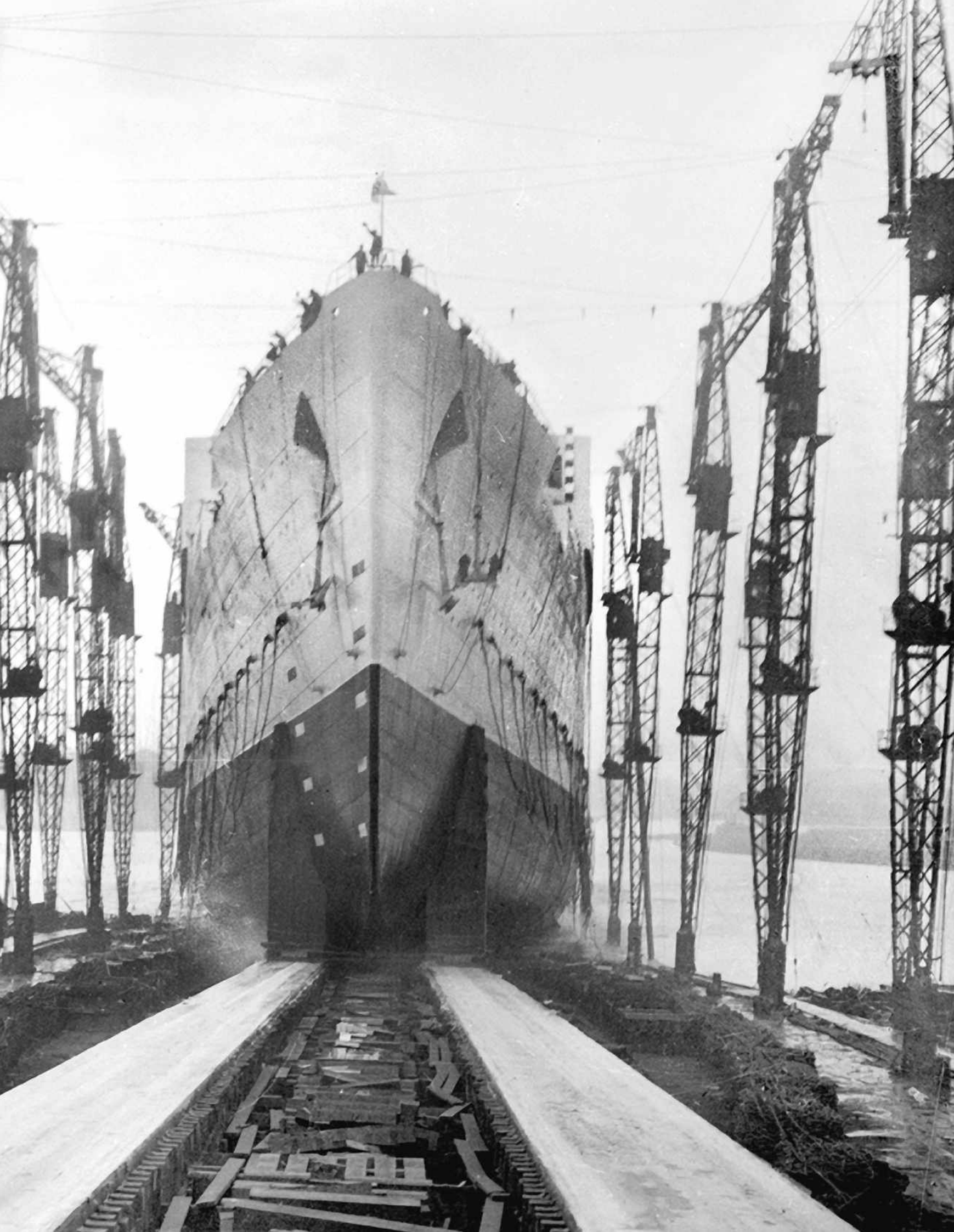
1934

ROYAL LAUNCH

Despite pouring rain, the launch of the Cunard Line's new superliner goes off without a hitch at Clydebank shipyard, outside Glasgow. Prior to launch, the name had been kept secret – it was known as 'Hull Number 534' – but it is revealed as the *Queen Mary* in front of 250,000 spectators.

As the story goes, it was originally going to be named *Victoria*, but when Cunard representatives asked the King to name it after Britain's "greatest queen" he said his wife, Mary, would be delighted.







TIME CAPSULE
SEPTEMBER





SNAPSHOT

1903

NO PLACE LIKE HOME

Dozens of buildings are destroyed – including this house in Sea Bright, New Jersey – telephone lines are severed and the roofs of 60 cottages are ripped off when a massive hurricane makes landfall on the east coast of the US.

President Teddy Roosevelt feels the strong winds and waters of the Vagabond Hurricane as he sails his yacht off Long Island, New York – nearly 200 miles away from Atlantic City, where the most damage is done.



TIME CAPSULE
SEPTEMBER





SNAPSHOT

1986 LADY AND THE TANK

Almost as a display of power, the 'Iron Lady' stands in a tank turret during a visit to an MoD base in West Germany. Margaret Thatcher's position as Britain's Prime Minister was strong in late 1986. Her popularity survived the Westland Affair, which saw the Defence Secretary resign, and her Conservative Party was confident about the upcoming general election – justifiably so, as it would transpire.



“I READ THE NEWS TODAY...”

Weird and wonderful, it all happened in **September**

EGG (NOT) ON HIS FACE

1945 DON'T LOSE YOUR HEAD, MIKE!

When a young rooster has his head cut off on a warm September evening by Colorado farmer Lloyd Olsen, he looks destined for the dinner plate. But Mike the chicken not only survives Olsen's axe, **he lives for another 18 months**. He is fed with an eyedropper, although he continues to peck at food. Alongside his manager, Hope Wade, Mike goes on tour, with people paying 25 cents to see him.

OFF THE RAILS

1896 CRUSHING MISTAKE

Two locomotives are steaming to a head-on collision on a small stretch of track outside Waco, Texas, with **50,000 people watching**. It is an audacious publicity stunt organised by an employee of the 'Katy' railroad, William George Crush.

A temporary town, named Crush, is built to allow spectators to view the organised crash on 15 September. After extensive planning, the trains set off, spewing smoke into the sky and lugging seven carriages. But when they hit, **their boilers explode** – something Crush assures can't happen – causing red-hot debris to rain down, killing a few and injuring dozens. Crush is fired but, after the catastrophe makes headlines worldwide, **he is re-hired!**



The Trains Just as They Struck.
Views of the Head End Collision at Crush, Texas, September 18, 1896.
OF DALLAS, FORT WORTH, WACO and HOUSTON.
Photographed by *Deane*

LUNAR IDOL

This seminal sci-fi adventure has inspired generations of directors, including Martin Scorsese, who memorialised Méliès' work in *Hugo* (2011).

WARNING VIRUS DETECTED



HAVE YOU TRIED TURNING IT OFF AND ON AGAIN?

1947 COMPUTER BUG FOUND

On 9 September 1945, a fault in an early computer at Harvard University baffles engineers. The glitch is eventually found to be caused by **a squashed moth in the relays**. The machine starts working again after it is de-bugged, and the terms 'bug' and 'de-bug' soon join the computing vernacular.

The 'computer bug' is recorded by Harvard employee, US Navy Rear Admiral Grace Hopper – who tapes it into her logbook.

ONE SMALL STEP FOR SCI-FI 1902 MAGIC MÉLIÈS

French cinema-directing pioneer Georges Méliès releases *A Trip to the Moon*, the **earliest sci-fi film**, in September 1902. The plot follows a group of astronomers, led by Méliès, as they fly to the Moon in a bullet-shaped capsule – which lodges itself in the Moon's eye. Méliès, a **talented magician**, uses his skills for illusion and trickery to make his 17-minute masterpiece.

FOR PETE'S SAKE 1698 THE COST OF FACIAL HAIR

Tsar Peter the Great wants to modernise Russian society, and he thinks one of the ways to do this is to get gents to shave. **Men can keep their whiskers**, but only **if they pay a tax**. They must also carry a coin-like token with a nose and beard on it and the inscription, "The beard is a superfluous burden."



PERFECT 10 FOR PM 1735 DOWN TO DOWNING STREET

Having been given Number 10 Downing Street as **a gift from King George II**, the powerful minister Robert Walpole first moves into his new abode on 22 September. Rather than keep it for himself, Walpole says it is always to be the residence of the First Lord of the Treasury – the role now known as the Prime Minister.

DOWNING
STREET SW1
CITY OF WESTMINSTER

THE NORMAN MR CREOSOTE 1087 POP GOES THE WILLIAM

He may have won the Battle of Hastings and taken England into the Norman age, but the end of **William the Conqueror's** reign is less majestic. In the years before his death on 9 September, he grows hugely obese, so much so he doesn't fit inside his stone coffin. As the priests try to stuff him into the casket, the **rotund ruler's stomach bursts**. The room is filled with a rancid odour so bad that even frankincense can't cover it.



"...OH BOY"

September events that changed the world

16 SEPTEMBER 1620 TO THE NEW WORLD

Over 100 English passengers sail from Plymouth to America on the *Mayflower*.

3 SEPTEMBER 1783 VICTORY FOR THE US

The Treaty of Paris sees the American Revolution end in British defeat.

3 SEPTEMBER 1803 MAKING UP EVERYTHING

Chemist-physicist John Dalton introduces the first-ever atomic symbols.

7 SEPTEMBER 1940 BEGINNING OF THE BLITZ

German planes drop the first bombs of their devastating blitzkrieg on London.

6 SEPTEMBER 1972 MUNICH MASSACRE

After being taken hostage from the Olympic Village, nine Israeli athletes are killed in a fierce gun battle.

4 SEPTEMBER 1998 THE SEARCH BEGINS

Google is founded by PhD students Larry Page and Sergey Brin.

11 SEPTEMBER 2001 TERRORIST ATTACKS

Almost 3,000 people die when planes strike the World Trade Center buildings.

AND FINALLY...

The change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar causes confusion for the people of Britain, as they go to sleep on 2 September 1752 and wake up on the 14th. There have even been claims of riots, with **people demanding the return of their 11 days**.



WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

Teenagers brave mobs and the military for the right to an education

1957 RACIAL INTEGRATION AT ARKANSAS SCHOOL

President forced to intervene when the Governor of Arkansas prevents black students entering a desegregated school...

Dressed demurely in white, Elizabeth Eckford walked to Little Rock Central High School in Arkansas, on 4 September 1957, hoping to become one of its first black students. She thought an education at Central would help her achieve her dream of being a lawyer, but when soldiers blocked her way and an angry mob surrounded her, she was forced to retreat before reaching the door...

DESEGREGATION

Three years earlier, the Supreme Court had made its historic decision of *Brown v Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, declaring segregated schools to be unconstitutional. Eckford, along with five other girls and three boys, were chosen to register at Central. To gain their place, however, the 'Little Rock Nine' had to get past the segregationist Governor of Arkansas, Orval Faubus. In direct contravention to the law, he deployed the Arkansas National Guard to keep black students out of the school.

When Eckford approached Central's doors alone, three Guardsmen refused her entrance, and when she tried to push through, one of them raised his weapon. A mob was

gathering, some calling for her to be lynched, so, terrified, lips trembling but remaining stoic, Eckford gave up.

CALLING IN THE TROOPS

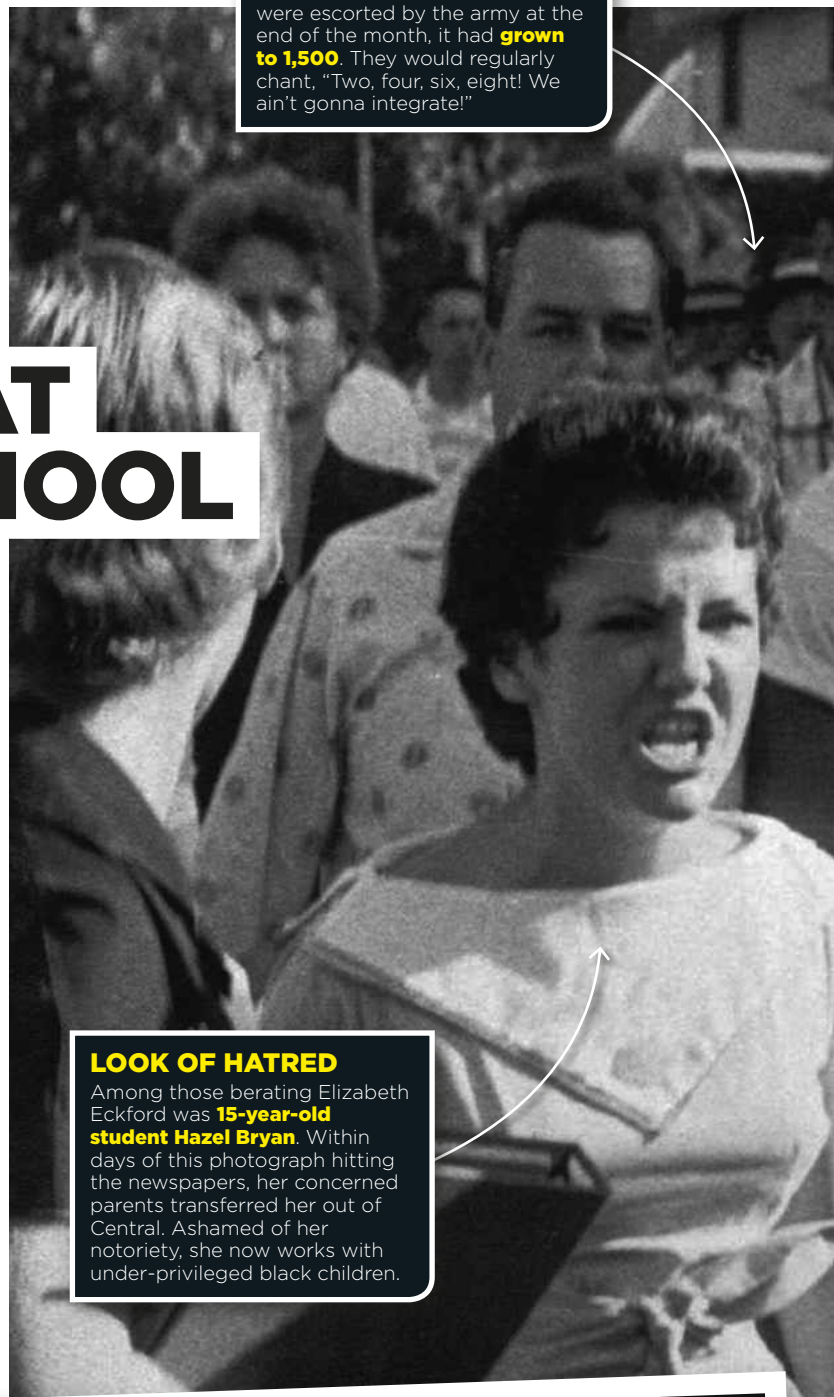
With the threat of mob violence lingering, Little Rock's mayor, Woodrow Wilson Mann, wrote to President Eisenhower, asking for help to resolve the crisis. On 24 September, the 101st Airborne Division was sent to Little Rock and the Arkansas National Guard was federalised – taking it out of Faubus' hands. The next day, 1,000 troops escorted the Nine to their first day of school. That wasn't the end of the animosity, as they endured a year of daily abuse from students, with one girl, Melba Pattillo, having acid thrown in her eyes.

Faubus persevered with his fight against integration. In 1958, he went as far as closing Little Rock's schools, causing students – both black and white – to miss a whole year. But he was unable to stop desegregation of schools.

The Little Rock Nine are seen today as heroes. They were awarded the Congressional Gold Medal and, in 2009, they were all present at Barack Obama's first inauguration. 📍

MOB MENTALITY

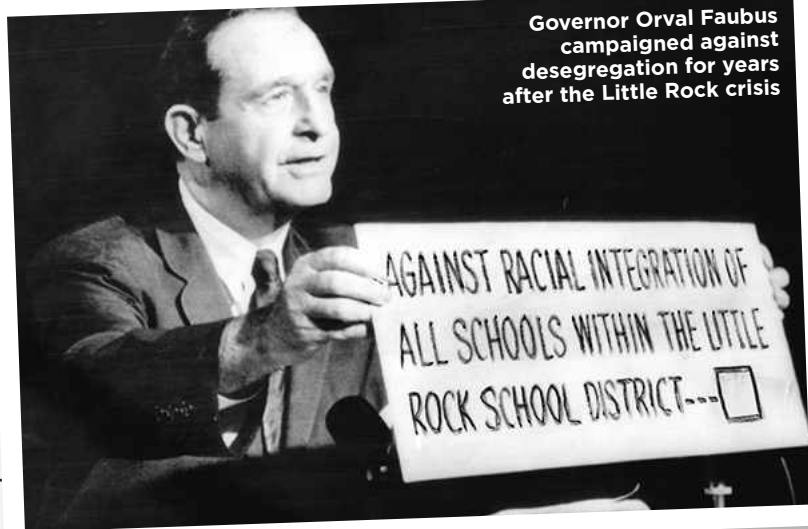
Desegregation in the southern US was met with hostility. The mob was 400-strong on 4 September, but when the Little Rock Nine were escorted by the army at the end of the month, it had **grown to 1,500**. They would regularly chant, "Two, four, six, eight! We ain't gonna integrate!"



LOOK OF HATRED

Among those berating Elizabeth Eckford was **15-year-old student Hazel Bryan**. Within days of this photograph hitting the newspapers, her concerned parents transferred her out of Central. Ashamed of her notoriety, she now works with under-privileged black children.

Governor Orval Faubus campaigned against desegregation for years after the Little Rock crisis





**BIG TROUBLE IN
LITTLE ROCK**
Tensions remained high in
Little Rock for weeks, with
mob violence constantly
threatening to erupt

**PUTTING ON A
BRAVE FACE**

Elizabeth Eckford was
**alone when facing armed
soldiers and a large mob.**
Her home didn't have a
telephone so she wasn't
told before arriving at
school where to meet her
fellow black students.

**“The mob is armed
and engaging in
fisticuffs and other
acts of violence.”**

*Little Rock's mayor, Woodrow Wilson Mann,
in a letter to President Eisenhower*



GRAPHIC HISTORY

A visual guide to the past

1666 FIRE OF LONDON

On 2 September, fire breaks out in the heart of the English capital. The epic blaze becomes known as the Great Fire of London...

TINDERBOX



London has just seen a long, **hot summer**, leaving the city short on water reserves and its **timber buildings** very dry.



A strong, easterly wind with **dry, dusty** air is blowing – perfect for whipping up and carrying flames.

INFERNO CASUALTIES



The blaze destroys **13,200** houses...



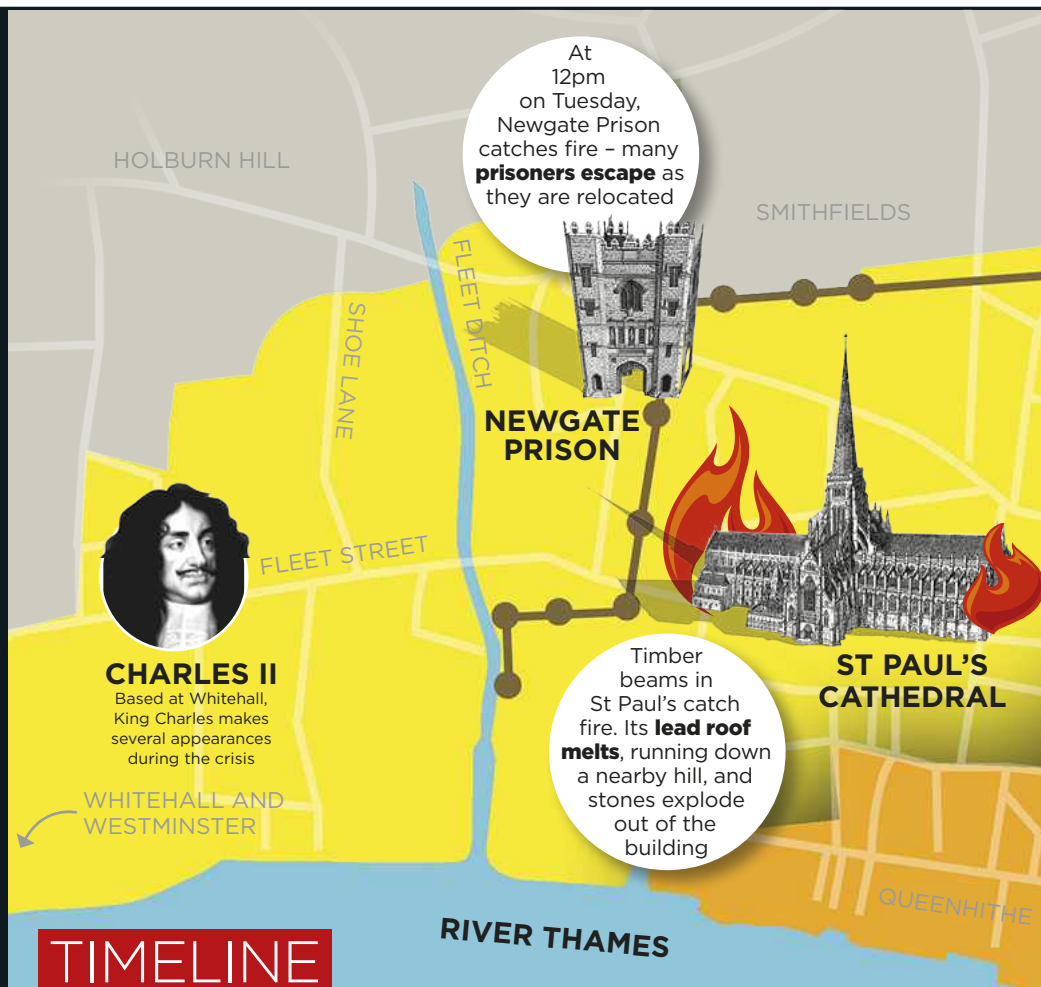
...over **436** acres of the city.



Officially only **4** people die, but the true toll – including the unrecorded peasants – is probably much higher.



The blaze makes some **100,000** people homeless.



CHARLES II

Based at Whitehall, King Charles makes several appearances during the crisis

WHITEHALL AND WESTMINSTER

NEWGATE PRISON

At 12pm on Tuesday, Newgate Prison catches fire – many **prisoners escape** as they are relocated



SMITHFIELDS

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

Timber beams in St Paul's catch fire. Its **lead roof melts**, running down a nearby hill, and stones explode out of the building



QUEENHITHE

RIVER THAMES

TIMELINE

SUNDAY 2 SEPTEMBER

1am The fire starts at a bakery on **Pudding Lane**.

4am The Mayor checks the fire. Unworried, he says "A woman might piss it out".

10am Samuel Pepys tells King Charles II of the fire. Pepys is dispatched to tell the Mayor to start pulling down houses to make firebreaks.

12pm Finding the Mayor on **Cannon Street**, Pepys discovers that he has already begun to demolish buildings.

MONDAY 3 SEPTEMBER

8am For half an hour, Charles II encourages fire fighters who are pulling down houses near **Queenhithe**.

2pm As **Cornhill** and the Royal Exchange catch fire, the first **militia arrive to help** – a day and a half after the blaze began.

9pm The great fire is just 275 metres away from the **Tower of London**. Efforts turn to protect the fortress.

TUESDAY 4 SEPTEMBER

5am Charles II and his brother, the Duke of York ride around the city, **encouraging the fire fighters**.

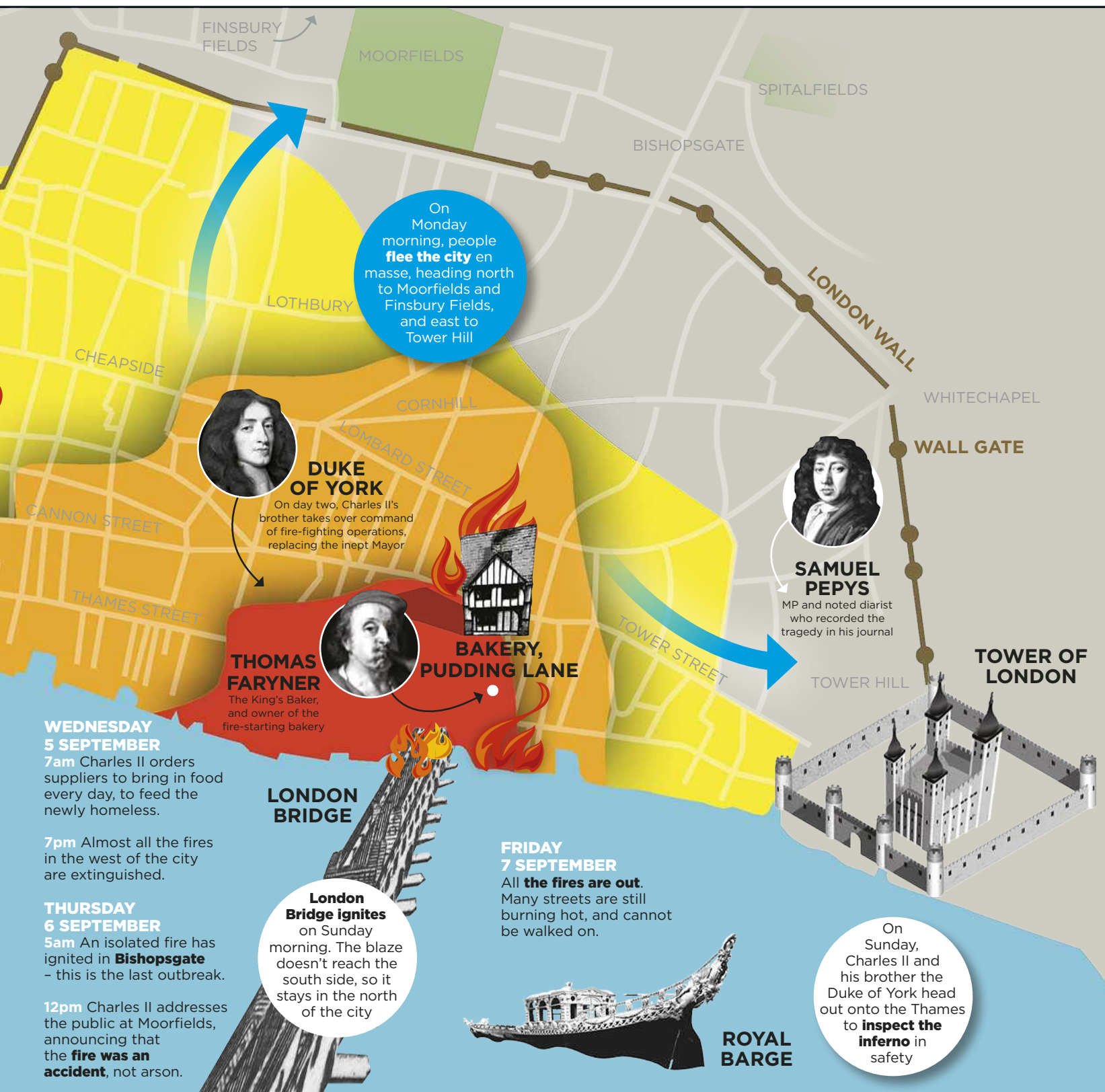
7pm As **Fleet Street** goes up in flames, Pepys buries precious items in his garden, including **wine and Parmesan**.

8pm At the height of the inferno, **St Paul's Cathedral** – which has been covered in wooden scaffolding – catches fire.

CONSPIRACY THEORY

At 9am on the day of the outbreak, rumours of a French or Dutch **arson attack** begin to circulate. By 11am, mobs are roaming the streets, on the hunt for anyone **foreign or Catholic**. Though there is no evidence, many people believe the fire is a **Papist plot**, and the Catholic Church is commonly blamed for centuries.





THE AFTERMATH

Robert Hubert, a French Protestant watchmaker, submits what is probably a **false confession** that he started the fire intentionally. He is hanged on 27 October 1666.



On 4 October 1666, a committee of architects is appointed to survey the damage. Christopher Wren, who will go on to rebuild St Paul's Cathedral with its **iconic dome roof**, is among them.



It takes 30 years and **£10 million** to rebuild the city. This time, they use stone.



THE EXTRAORDINARY TALE OF...

Kidnap victim turned bank robber, **Patty Hearst**

1975 KIDNAPPED HEIRESS ARRESTED FOR ARMED ROBBERY

Patty Hearst falls for her kidnappers and joins them in a daring bank robbery, but how dedicated a criminal was she?

Encircled by FBI agents, a handcuffed Patty Hearst emerges from a small San Francisco apartment and is walked to a nearby car on 18 September 1975. Defiant, she beams an ear-to-ear smile for the cameras and clenches her fist in a gesture of solidarity with her revolutionary brethren – the same brothers and sisters that had forcefully kidnapped her 19 months ago.

PRISONER TO GUERRILLA

Patricia Hearst came from a background of affluence and privilege. The granddaughter of newspaper tycoon, William Randolph Hearst – the inspiration for Orson Welles' Machiavellian lead in *Citizen Kane* – had led a sheltered life, making her entirely unable to cope with the ordeal that struck on 4 February 1974.

The 19-year-old Patty was enjoying a quiet night with her fiancé Steven Weed when a group of men and women wielding

guns burst into their apartment in Berkeley, California. Steven was badly beaten and tied up, while Patty was thrown into the trunk of the kidnappers' car.

An obscure left-wing group took credit for the abduction three days later, declaring Patty was being held as a "prisoner of war". The Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA) wanted all-out war with the capitalist state, but their actions amounted to little more than sweeping rhetoric – including the decree, "Death to the fascist insect that preys upon the life of the people!" With Patty's kidnapping, they finally had leverage.

Nothing was heard of Patty for two months. She would later claim she was kept in a closet and endured countless torments at the hands of SLA leader Donald DeFreeze, calling himself General Field Marshal Cinque Mtume.

But in early April a tape of Patty was made public, announcing that she had joined the SLA voluntarily, changed her name to Tania – after the lover of Che Guevara – and a photo was released of her posing with a gun in front of the SLA's seven-headed cobra emblem. The sincerity of her sensational claims has been hotly debated, but many think Patty was a classic case of Stockholm syndrome, where a hostage falls for their captor.

SLAVE TO THE SLA

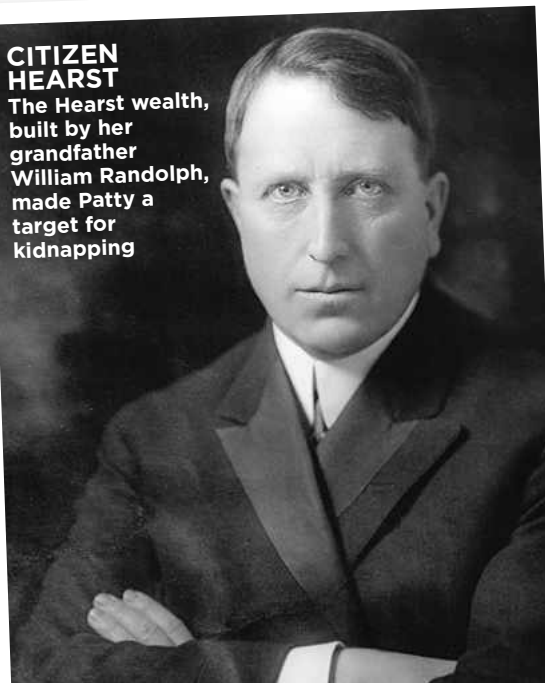
Patty – or Tania – confirmed her newfound allegiance to the SLA when, on 15 April, she joined an armed robbery of Hibernia Bank in San Francisco. CCTV images of her with a carbine rifle, grinning excitedly as her comrades stole

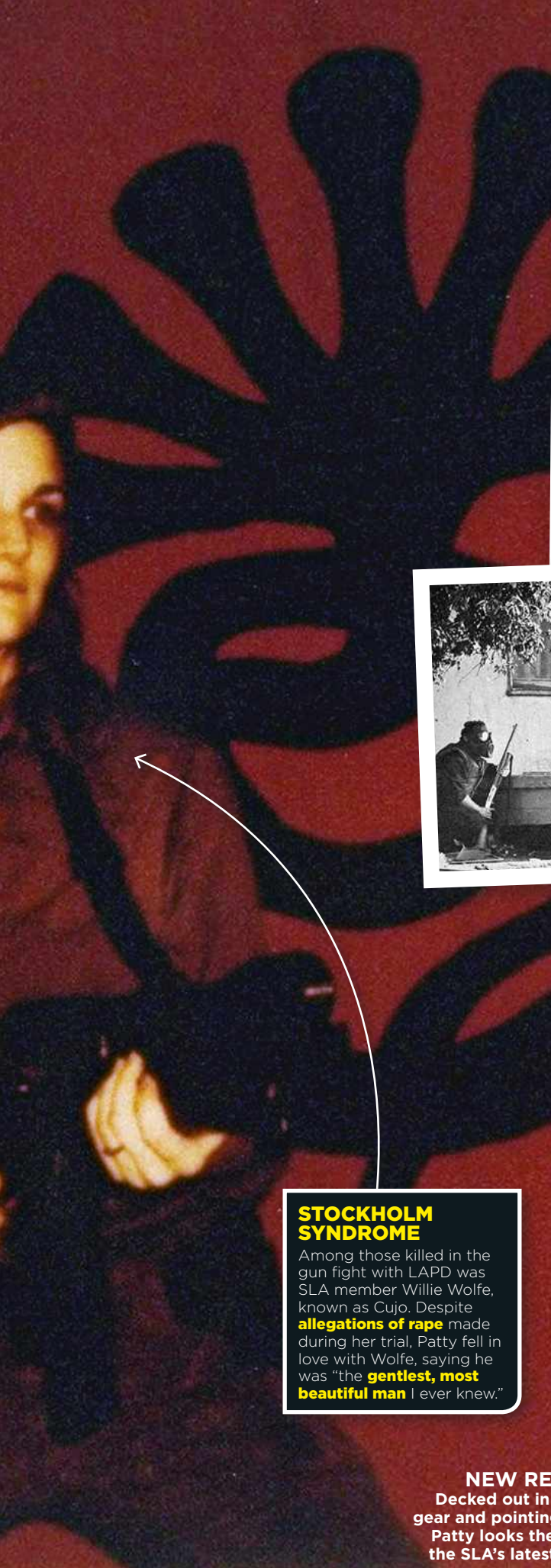
"Tell everybody that I'm smiling, that I feel free and strong, and I send my greetings and love to all the sisters and brothers out there."

Patty Hearst, following her arrest in September 1975

CITIZEN HEARST

The Hearst wealth, built by her grandfather William Randolph, made Patty a target for kidnapping





ABOVE: Caught on the bank's CCTV, Patty Hearst looked to be enjoying the robbery
LEFT: The SWAT team approaches the SLA hideout during the shoot-out



STOCKHOLM SYNDROME

Among those killed in the gun fight with LAPD was SLA member Willie Wolfe, known as Cujo. Despite **allegations of rape** made during her trial, Patty fell in love with Wolfe, saying he was "the **gentlest, most beautiful man** I ever knew."

NEW RECRUIT

Decked out in combat gear and pointing a rifle, Patty looks the part as the SLA's latest soldier

over \$10,000, shocked the country. Now a fugitive, Tania was next seen outside a sporting goods store in Los Angeles. SLA supporters Bill and Emily Harris were apprehended for shoplifting, so she fired wildly, barely missing bystanders, to free them.

TANIA ON THE RUN

The police caught the scent and the following day, 17 May, they surrounded an SLA hideout. A fierce gun battle lasted two hours, and was broadcast on live television. Six members of the SLA were killed, but there was no sight of Tania. In another tape, she condemned the police and also alluded to a romantic relationship with one of the dead. Avoiding detection for over a year, she was eventually caught in San Francisco in September 1975 and questioned by police. When asked for her occupation, her reply was "urban guerrilla".

Back to being called Patty, her trial began two years to the day after the kidnapping, with the


world watching. Over the 39-day 'trial of the century', as it was dubbed, her defence claimed she was a victim of severe brainwashing. The prosecution argued she was an enthusiastic convert, describing her as a "rebel looking for a cause", a view bolstered by her refusal to testify against other SLA members. Patty was convicted of armed robbery and began a 35-year sentence. This was later commuted by President Jimmy Carter and she served just 22 months. In 2001, President Bill Clinton granted Patty a full pardon. ☉

JOIN THE DEBATE

Which other famous figures led extraordinary lives?

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#extraordinarytale

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revealed.com



POLICE THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS

LAW COURTS AND WEEKLY RECORD

No. 1,284.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1888.

Price One Penny.

DON'T KNOW JACK

With no confirmation of who the Ripper was, hundreds of theories have proliferated, with suspects including one of **Queen Victoria's grandsons** and *Alice in Wonderland* author Lewis Carroll.



LATEST DETAILS OF THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER S

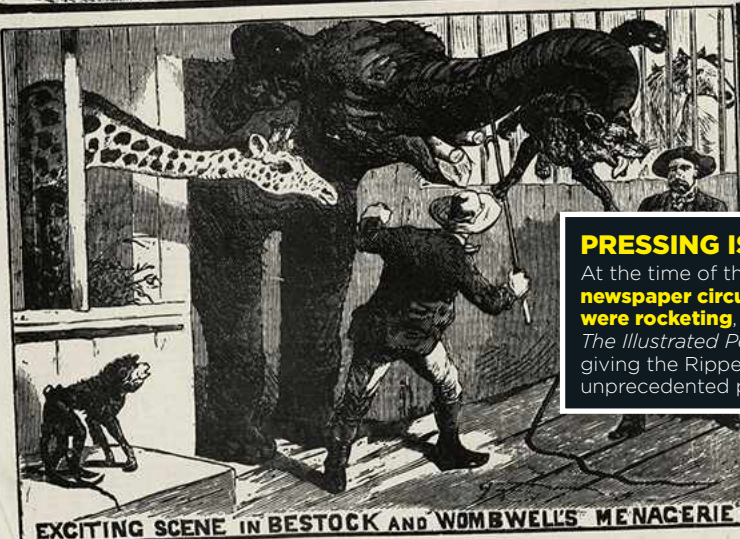


THE RIPPER'S REP

Annie Chapman's murder was typical of the Ripper, with her **throat and abdomen cut** and internal organs removed. The unthinkable violence sent a wave of panic throughout London.

PRESSING ISSUE

At the time of the murders, **newspaper circulations were rocketing**, including *The Illustrated Police News*, giving the Ripper unprecedented publicity.



YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

By **22 September**, London is awash with panic and suspicion as the police hunt a depraved and violent killer, soon to be infamous as Jack the Ripper

“HE HAD A SHABBY, GENTEEL APPEARANCE” WITNESS STATEMENT

Poverty-stricken, crime-ridden and overcrowded, the slums of Whitechapel, London, proved the perfect hiding place for a serial killer in 1888. From August to November, the violent murders of five prostitutes were blamed on one perpetrator, whose identity remains a mystery to this day. We know the killer simply as Jack the Ripper.

The first of the ‘canonical five’ murders was Mary Ann Nichols. When her body was found on 31 August, her throat had been slit and her stomach cut open. Annie Chapman’s body had similar wounds when found a week later.

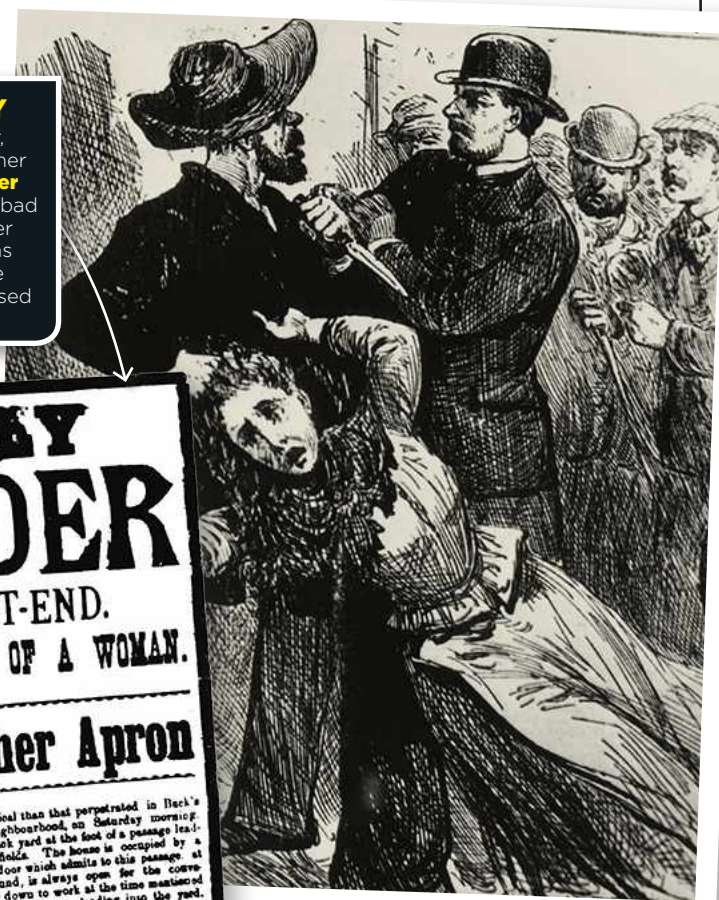
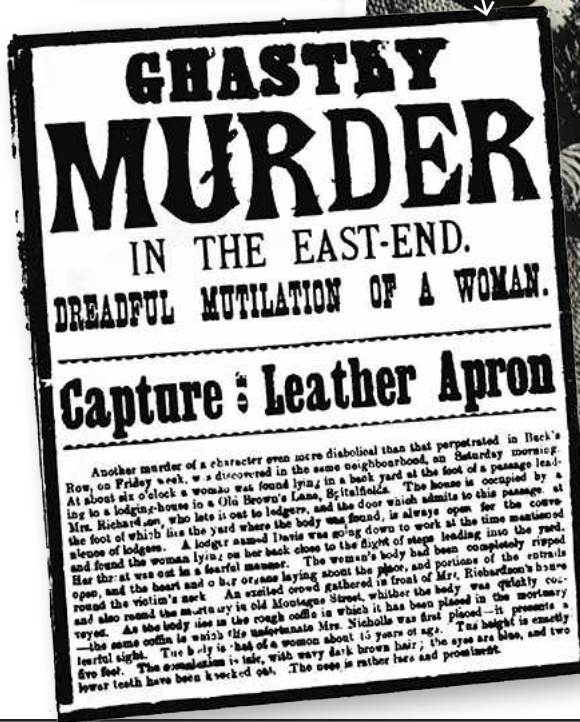
On 27 September, the police received a letter supposedly from the killer, boasting of his “Grand work” with Chapman, and signed off with the name Jack the Ripper, the first use of the grisly moniker. There was no evidence that this ‘Dear Boss’ letter was written by the killer, but the name was plastered over all the newspapers, and the news of a sadistic serial killer spread fear like wildfire.

As the investigation continued, dozens of suspects were interrogated, but no one was convicted. Meanwhile, the murders intensified. Elizabeth Stride and Catherine Eddowes both died in the early hours of 30 September – described in another letter allegedly from ‘Jack the Ripper’ as a “double event” – and the horrifically butchered remains of Mary Jane Kelly were found lying on her bed on 9 November, with her face slashed out of recognition and her heart missing.

Jack the Ripper was never brought to justice for his horrendous crime wave. ☹

MISTAKEN IDENTITY

Before the ‘Dear Boss’ letter, the killer was referred to either as the **Whitechapel Murderer** or **Leather Apron**. This was bad news for a Jewish shoemaker who, the police was told, was known as Leather Apron. He was arrested but soon released after his alibis checked out.



ABOVE: An 1889 engraving of the fictitious arrest of Jack the Ripper

LEFT: A special announcement describes Chapman’s murder as “more diabolical” than the first killing

1888 ALSO IN THE NEWS...

4 SEPTEMBER Weighing a tiny 2lbs 7oz, the prematurely born Edith Eleanor McLean lives after being the **first baby placed in an incubator** – called a ‘hatching cradle’ – in a New York hospital.

7 SEPTEMBER American entrepreneur George Eastman **registers the trademark name ‘Kodak’** and patents a roll-film camera. He allegedly chooses the name as he likes the sound a ‘k’ makes.

8 SEPTEMBER Twelve teams kick off the world’s first **national football league**, after Aston Villa director William McGregor decides to reorganise the existing and anarchic system.

HISTORY

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HISTORY
REVEALED

THE BIG STORY THE HUNDRED YEARS WAR



THE HUNDRED YEARS WAR

England v France: the ultimate medieval game of thrones

The war that outlasted lifetimes, the medieval grudge match of England v France has gone down as the longest conflict in history. Hostilities began in 1337, when Philip VI of France tried to confiscate Edward III's French territories. Edward hit back by claiming the crown of France, sparking a conflict which, despite some lengthy truces, would not end for 116 years.

The war divided the nations then, and its legacy still divides them today. The English remember their great triumphs of Crécy, Poitiers and Agincourt, while the French focus on the heroism of Joan of Arc and France's ultimate victory.

Julian Humphrys takes us back to a time of battles and sieges, chivalry and brutality, and shows us some of the larger-than-life characters from this real-life game of thrones.

NOW READ ON...

NEED TO KNOW

- 1 The Hundred Years War in a Nutshell p30
- 2 War Zones p32
- 3 Secrets of Success p34
- 4 Fighting Dirty p35
- 5 Warrior Life p37

TIMELINE

Follow the key moments in this epic fight for France
p38

JOAN OF ARC

The peasant girl who saved a city
p40

GET HOOKED

Explore more of the Hundred Years War
p47



THE BIG STORY THE HUNDRED YEARS WAR

BANNER SPLIT

Henry V underlies his **claim to the French throne** by quartering the lilies of France with the leopards of England.

WE HAPPY FEW

Although this French illustration shows Henry V leading **abundant forces** into battle at Agincourt, his troops were in fact heavily outnumbered.

SHOOT TO WIN

Henry's archers played a vital role in the victory at Agincourt

1

THE HUNDRED YEARS WAR IN A NUTSHELL

A clash of egos, armies and honour sees medieval England and France engage in bitter combat

Though called the Hundred Years War, this conflict was not one war, nor did it last exactly a century. In fact, it was a series of wars waged from 1337-1453, between the kings of England and the French house of Valois. In the early 14th century, the English ruler held lands in France as a vassal of the French king. As a vassal, Edward III owed homage to Philip VI of France. But these two kings were supposedly equal, which created a recipe for trouble. Matters were worsened by French support for the Scots against the English, and English support for the Flemish, their trading partners, against France.

EDWARD III

In 1337, the simmering tensions over Edward's homage boiled over and Philip VI declared that he had confiscated the English king's lands.

Edward hit back, declaring that he was in fact the rightful king of France, as his mother, Isabella, had been the sister of the previous French king. The two countries went to war. Initial campaigns were inconclusive but in 1346, the English won a major victory at Crécy and then, ten years later, captured the King of France, John II, at Poitiers. But Edward was unable to land the knockout blow and, in 1360, he agreed the Treaty of Bretigny, giving up his claim to the French throne in exchange for vast swathes of French land. War resumed in 1369 and, over the next 20 years, the French recaptured much of the land lost in 1360.

HENRY V

There then followed a peace of some 30 years until, in 1415, Henry V revived the old claim

to the French throne. He won a stunning victory at Agincourt, which was followed by the methodical conquest of Normandy. It was then agreed that, on the death of Charles VI, the French king at the time, Henry or his heirs should inherit the French throne. Charles's son, the Dauphin, fought on in central France.

3,774

English corpses were counted from an army of 4,000 at Formigny

Although Henry V died young in 1422, the English continued to gain ground, but they were becoming overstretched. In 1429, the French broke the Siege of Orléans and had the Dauphin crowned King Charles VII.

The English lacked the resources to hold onto the lands they had conquered and, over the next 20 years, were steadily pushed back. When their last army was destroyed at Castillon in 1453, all that remained of their French territories was Calais and the Channel Islands.

KEY CHARACTERS

THE HUNDRED YEARS WARRIORS

With over a century of disputes and battles, treaties and sieges, the main players of this conflict cover several generations – on both sides of the Channel. Here are the names you need to know...

1312–1377

Edward III of England

► Edward III staked his claim to the French throne and initiated the Hundred Years War. He was obsessed with ideals of chivalry and founded the Order of the Garter.

1330–1376

Edward the Black Prince

The son of Edward III, he fought at Crécy when he was only 16. A fearsome, sometimes brutal warrior, he died in 1376, a year before his father.

1319–1364

John II of France

► An affable and brave leader, but a poor commander, John was captured at Poitiers and released on the promise of a huge ransom. When he failed to meet the terms of his ransom, he voluntarily returned to England.



1320–1380

Bertrand du Guesclin

A Breton knight and able military commander who did much to win back the lands lost to the English through the Treaty of Bretigny.

1368–1422

Charles VI of France

King from 1380, Charles VI was subject to bouts of insanity, which led him to attack his servants and to believe he was made of glass.

1386–1422

Henry V of England

◀ King from 1413, he was pious, able and ruthless. Revived the English claim to the French throne. Victor at Agincourt and conqueror of Normandy.

1389–1435

John, Duke of Bedford

Regent of France for his nephew Henry VI. An able soldier and a good administrator, he oversaw the trial and execution of Joan of Arc.

1412–1431

Joan of Arc

► A peasant girl who revived French fortunes in the Hundred Years War. Follow her remarkable story on page 40.



1403–1461

Charles VII of France

The son of Charles VI. He was crowned King of France at Reims in 1429, thanks to the efforts of Joan of Arc.

1387–1453

John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury

◀ Also known as 'The English Achilles' and 'The Terror of the French', he was a veteran soldier who successfully defended Normandy in the 1430s and 1440s. He was killed at Castillon in 1453.



BARD'S EYE VIEW

SHAKESPEARE'S REWRITES

Shakespeare covers the war in three plays. *Edward III*, a play that has only recently been attributed to him, *Henry V* and *Henry VI part one*. Most of his histories are based on the work of chronicler Raphael Holinshed, but Shakespeare was a dramatist, not a historian. He frequently compressed or altered the sequence of events to help the story he was telling. In *Edward III*, he places the Battle of Poitiers (1356) immediately after the Battle of Crécy (1346). In *Henry V*, the Treaty of Troyes is seen as the direct result of Agincourt, as if the siege warfare of Henry's second invasion of France never took place.

TURBULENCE OF WAR
At Shakespeare's Globe, London, Henry V's tale is retold



WAR ZONES

England's claims turned much of France into a battlefield

Although Edward III claimed the French throne, he was primarily concerned with securing and extending his lands in west-central France. He was initially successful, but the French later won back most of their lost lands.

Henry V took the claim to the throne of France more seriously than Edward III had. He took great advantage of the fact that France had been divided by the Armagnac-Burgundian Civil War (which began in 1407), using the division to conquer much of the northern part of the country. The English were helped by an alliance with the Burgundians. When that relationship came to an end in 1435, the writing was on the wall for the English. Their territories were steadily overrun, until only Calais and the Channel Islands remained.

BORDER CONTROL

EVER-CHANGING LANDS

With each side enjoying victory and tasting defeat at different times, maps of the Hundred Years War show how entire regions changed hands over time. Both Edward III and Henry V gained control of large amounts of land, only for the French to gradually win them back.

1337 Before the Battle of Crécy



1360 After the Treaty of Bretigny



1429 After the Siege of Orléans



1453 End of the war



English holdings Burgundian lands allied with England to 1435
French holdings Burgundian lands reconciled with France after 1435



7. BATTLE OF FORMIGNY

WHEN: 15 April 1450

WHERE: Lower Normandy, France

WHO: c4,000 Englishmen (Thomas Kyriell) v c5,000 French and Bretons (Duke of Bourbon)

WHAT HAPPENED: The English archers adopt a strong position but are defeated by French artillery. The arrival of Breton reinforcements completes the destruction of the English army.

RESULT: English driven out of Normandy.

5. BATTLE OF VERNEUIL

WHEN: 17 August 1424

WHERE: Upper Normandy, France

WHO: 10,000 Englishmen (Duke of Bedford) v 16,000 Franco-Scots (John of Harcourt, Archibald Douglas)

WHAT HAPPENED: Described as 'a second Agincourt', French mercenary cavalry scatter the English archers but the English men-at-arms hold firm, drive back the French and surround their Scottish allies who are virtually wiped out.

RESULT: The English consolidate their hold on Normandy.

3. BATTLE OF POITIERS

WHEN: 19 September 1356

WHERE: Poitou, west-central France

WHO: 6-7,000 English and Gascons (Black Prince) v 14,000 Frenchmen (John II)

WHAT HAPPENED: An English raiding party under the Black Prince is caught and attacked by the French. The French nearly break through but are defeated after Edward orders his small mounted reserve to ride around the French flank and attack them from the rear.

RESULT: King John II of France is captured. He is later freed on payment of a huge ransom.

FEARSOME FOE

The Black Prince routs the French at Poitiers



WHEN: 24 June 1340
WHERE: North Sea, off the Flanders Coast
WHO: 160 English ships (Edward III) v 200 French ships

WHERE: North Sea, off the Flanders Coast

WHO: 160 English ships (Edward III)
v 200 French ships

WHAT HAPPENED: The French fleet is almost completely destroyed or captured – with much hand-to-hand fighting – by an English fleet under the personal command of King Edward III.

RESULT: English gain mastery of the Channel. French raids on south coast cease.



ALL AT SEA

France's fleet is no match for Edward's force

WHEN: 25 October 1415
WHERE: Pas-de-Calais, northern France
WHO: 7-9,000 Englishmen (Henry V) v 12-30,000 Frenchmen (Charles d'Albret, Constable of France)
OUTCOME: English archers and men-at-arms win a crushing victory over the flower of French chivalry. As many as 7,000 French are killed, including prisoners put to death on the orders of Henry V.
RESULT: The English army safely reaches Calais, delivering a huge boost to England's morale and confidence.

WHERE: Pas-de-Calais, northern France

WHO: 7-9,000 Englishmen (Henry V) v 12-30,000 Frenchmen (Charles d'Albret, Constable of France)

OUTCOME: English archers and men-at-arms win a crushing victory over the flower of French chivalry. As many as 7,000 French are killed, including prisoners put to death on the orders of Henry V.

RESULT: The English army safely reaches Calais, delivering a huge boost to England's morale and confidence.



ENGLISH WIN

The French are slaughtered at Crécy

WHEN: 26 August 1346
WHERE: Somme, northern France
WHO: 12,000 Englishmen (Edward III) v c30,000 Frenchmen (Philip VI)
WHAT HAPPENED: England's archers and dismounted men-at-arms inflict a crushing defeat on a much larger French army of mounted knights and mercenary crossbowmen. Edward III's son, the Black Prince, famously wins his spurs.
RESULT: The English go on to capture Calais.

WHERE: Somme, northern France

WHO: 12,000 Englishmen (Edward III) v c30,000 Frenchmen (Philip VI)

WHAT HAPPENED: England's archers and dismounted men-at-arms inflict a crushing defeat on a much larger French army of mounted knights and mercenary crossbowmen. Edward III's son, the Black Prince, famously wins his spurs.

RESULT: The English go on to capture Calais.

WHEN: October 1428 – May 1429
WHERE: Orléans, Loire, central France
WHO: 5,000 Englishmen (Earls of Salisbury and Suffolk) v 6,500 Frenchmen (Jean de Dunois, Joan of Arc)
WHAT HAPPENED: The turning point of the Hundred Years War. The English fail to capture the important town of Orléans, and abandon the siege following the arrival of a French relief force led by Joan of Arc.
RESULT: The English are subsequently driven out of the Loire region.

WHERE: Orléans, Loire, central France

WHO: 5,000 Englishmen (Earls of Salisbury and Suffolk) v 6,500 Frenchmen (Jean de Dunois, Joan of Arc)

WHAT HAPPENED: The turning point of the Hundred Years War. The English fail to capture the important town of Orléans, and abandon the siege following the arrival of a French relief force led by Joan of Arc.

RESULT: The English are subsequently driven out of the Loire region.



LEADING LADY

Joan of Arc leads the French to victory

WHEN: 17 July 1453
WHERE: Gascony, south-west France
WHO: c6,000 Englishmen (Earl of Shrewsbury) v c8,000 Frenchmen (Jean Bureau)
WHAT HAPPENED: In a bid to raise the Siege of Castillon, the English attack the fortified camp of the French besiegers but are mown down by artillery and then routed by cavalry. Shrewsbury is killed.
OUTCOME: Final English defeat and the loss of Gascony.

WHERE: Gascony, south-west France

WHO: c6,000 Englishmen (Earl of Shrewsbury) v c8,000 Frenchmen (Jean Bureau)

WHAT HAPPENED: In a bid to raise the Siege of Castillon, the English attack the fortified camp of the French besiegers but are mown down by artillery and then routed by cavalry. Shrewsbury is killed.

OUTCOME: Final English defeat and the loss of Gascony.



FINAL ACT

The Earl of Shrewsbury
is killed at Castillon

THE BIG STORY THE HUNDRED YEARS WAR

CLASH AT CRÉCY

MAIN: Edward III defeats Philip VI at Crécy in 1346

BELOW: In the 14th century, cannons first made their way onto the battlefield

EXPLOSIVE INNOVATION

Gunpowder weapons were quite **new inventions** during the Hundred Years War. The English may have used guns at Crécy, though they only really began to **make an impact** in the 15th century.

ARROWSTORM

The English longbows proved lethal against the crossbow. Around **10,000 Frenchmen** died at Crécy, as opposed to just **500 English**.



3

SECRETS OF SUCCESS

Tactics on the battlefield proved just as important as numbers

Whereas 50 years earlier, King Edward I had relied on the mobilisation of his huge military resources to defeat the Welsh and Scots, Edward III and Henry V were faced with the problem of combatting the much larger armies, including armoured knights, of the French. Fortunately for the English, by the outbreak of the Hundred Years War, they had perfected the combination of archers and dismounted men-at-arms that was to prove so deadly on so many battlefields.

The French first encountered this formidable way of fighting at Crécy, in 1346. Their advancing cavalry was severely galled by the English archers and, although the French reached their lines, the invader's men-at-arms held firm. At Poitiers, the French tried to counter the English tactics by advancing on foot themselves, with swords, axes and cut-down lances, but were still vulnerable to archery and quickly became exhausted. Even so, they did

nearly break the English line. In the end, the battle was won by a charge from the Gascon cavalry, who were fighting for the English.

At Agincourt, in 1415, the English occupied a strong position. Their flanks were protected by woodland and their front by sharpened

wooden stakes that they'd hammered into the ground. A half-baked French

cavalry charge was driven back by the English archers and the retreating horsemen crashed into the main body of advancing dismounted French men-at-arms.

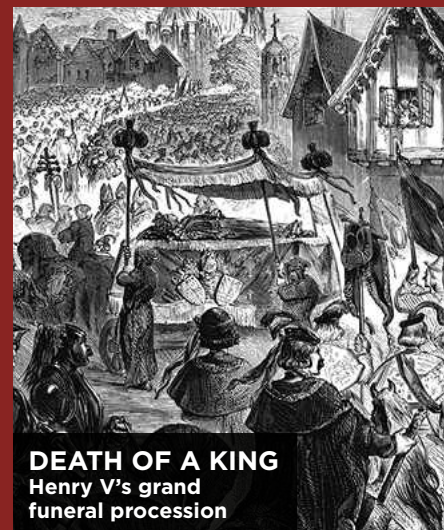
The disorganised French struggled on through thick mud to attack the English lines. When they got there, they were tired and so crowded together that they were barely able to fight. The lightly equipped English archers now joined the fray, throwing down their bows and laying about the French with swords, axes and the mallets they'd used for hammering in their stakes. The arrival of more French men-at-arms merely added to the crush and pushed those at the front onto the waiting English weapons. Thousands were killed or captured.

1.19

The number of arrows, in millions, that were prepared for the invasion of Normandy

SICK TO THE STOMACH AILING ARMIES

When an army marched, disease went with it. Sickness was the great equaliser – it affected anyone, be they blue blood or peasant. By the time Henry captured Harfleur after a five-week siege in 1415, 2,000 of his men – including noblemen – had died from dysentery. Many had made the fatal mistake of eating shellfish from the polluted Seine estuary. Another 2,000 were sent home to recuperate. Many who then went on to Agincourt with Henry were also sick, and are said to have removed their hose so they could defecate as they marched. Henry V himself died an early and undignified death from dysentery, after capturing Meaux in 1422.



DEATH OF A KING
Henry V's grand funeral procession

FIGHTING DIRTY

The soldiers rarely kept their hands, or their consciences, clean...

Despite tales of honour, kindness and courage that follow the chivalrous knights of the time, medieval warfare was often brutally different. Tacticians used a number of ploys, many of which led to the suffering of civilians as much as soldiers. With tactics designed to terrify, destroy and impoverish, chivalry – at least the modern understanding of it – went out the window.



“SHOW HIM YOUR CROSS”
As English soldiers set fire to a town, a nun attempts to protect her abbey

RAVAGE AND RANSACK SIEGE WARFARE

The Black Prince and Henry V had very different approaches to discipline. The former used plundering to wage war, whereas the latter largely forbade robbery. Normally, however, if a town that refused to surrender to invaders were to fall, its contents became fair game. When Limoges was recaptured by the Black Prince in 1370, it became a site of plunder and slaughter. Caen was also bloodily sacked in 1417. During the Siege of Rouen in 1418-1419, the defenders cast women and children out of the city – they were using up supplies but not contributing to its defence. Henry refused to let them into his camp and they huddled, starving, under the city walls.

HIGH RANSOM

To get his freedom, John II had to give nearly **a third of France** to the English, plus **3,000,000 gold écus** (coins).

HIS ROYAL HOSTAGE

The English capture John II of France at Poitiers



CAPTURE

PRISONERS OF WAR

A knight who was taken prisoner in battle could normally expect to be treated well by his captors. He was worth looking after, as he could be ransomed for a healthy sum of money. What's more, the captors would hope for similarly good treatment if they were taken prisoner themselves.

King John II of France was treated as an honoured guest by the English after his capture at Poitiers, but if the hundreds of French knights who surrendered at Agincourt were hoping for similar treatment they were in for a shock. Concerned by the large numbers of captured Frenchmen milling about behind his lines and worried about a possible final French attack, Henry V ordered their immediate execution. A company of archers was dispatched to do the grisly work. Interestingly, Henry was not condemned by his contemporaries for this. Instead, they blamed the French; if they hadn't refused to accept defeat, Henry would not have been forced into action.

IF A TOWN THAT REFUSED TO SURRENDER WERE TO FALL, ITS CONTENTS BECAME FAIR GAME...

SCORCHED EARTH

THE CHEVAUCHÉE

A popular English tactic during the first part of the war was the 'chevauchée'. Instead of trying to conquer an area of enemy territory, the participants simply rode through it, destroying crops, looting property and burning villages. A successful chevauchée would reduce the targeted region's productivity, undermine the credibility of those who were supposed to protect it, and provide rich pickings for anyone who took part in it.

The Black Prince launched two destructive chevauchées through central France, one in 1355 and another the following year. The second of these led, when the French intercepted it, to the Battle of Poitiers.



SPOILS OF WAR
A chevauchée plunders its way through Paris

One of the largest chevauchées of all took place in 1373, when John of Gaunt led 9,000 men out of Calais in an epic (and expensive) 500-mile raid. It was a remarkable military feat but achieved little. When Gaunt's army finally reached English-held Bordeaux, it had lost a third of its men and most of its horses.

MEDIEVAL MUSCLE MAN-AT-ARMS

Getting right up close to the action – engaging in bloody hand-to-hand, sword-to-sword and even axe-to-axe combat – were the men-at-arms. Well trained, well equipped and led by knights or nobles, they provided the muscle of a medieval army. French men-at-arms had largely ruled supreme on the battlefield but they met their match against the English archers.

BASCINET

A dog-faced visored helmet with an aventail – a mail collar to protect the neck and shoulders.

SHIELD

This offered protection against blows and arrows, and carried the coat of arms of the bearer.



PLATE ARMOUR

By the end of the Hundred Years War, a well-equipped man-at-arms would have been completely encased in plate armour.

WARRIOR LIFE

Who were the men who fought during this epic war?

THE ENGLISH

The soldiers of the English armies that sailed to France during the Hundred Years War were largely volunteers fighting for fame and, often more importantly, fortune.

Some fighters were members of the personal retinues of important men of the time – in the early 1420s, for example, the Duke of Bedford supplied a force of 100 men-at-arms and some 300 archers. However, many soldiers were recruited for a specific campaign, joining indentured companies. The individual captains of said companies would be contracted to supply a given number of troops for a set period of time.

There were normally two or three archers for every man-at-arms in the English army, which proved to be a potent combination. As the invaders gained more towns and castles in France, permanent garrisons had to be set up and managed.

THE FRENCH

By contrast, French armies largely comprised members of the aristocracy and their feudal tenants. At the outbreak of the war, all French men could theoretically have been called up, through a general levy known as the *arrière-ban*. This was soon abandoned in favour of either a cash payment or the recruitment of troops in specific towns or areas. Because they were defending their own country, the French were seldom short of men. However, keeping them supplied, organised and disciplined was quite another matter.

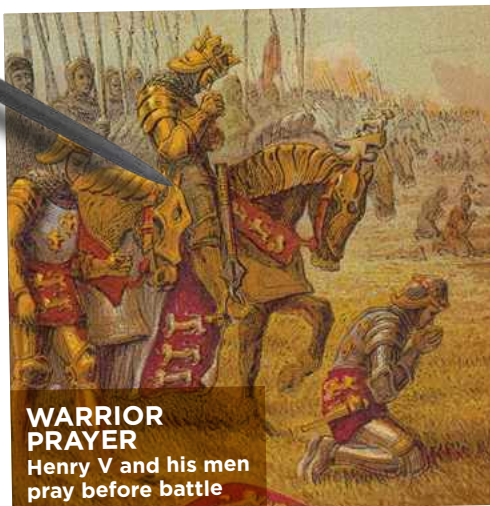
1,500

The number of ships that were needed to transport Henry V's army to France in 1415

FOREIGN CONTINGENTS

Both sides' armies included foreign soldiers. The alliance with the Burgundians was crucial to English success in the 1420s and, earlier on, a Gascon cavalry charge had helped the Black Prince secure a win at the Battle of Poitiers (1356). Genoese crossbowmen fought for the French at the Battles of Crécy and Poitiers, as did contingents of Scots in the 15th century.

THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS WERE FIGHTING FOR FAME AND FORTUNE



WARRIOR PRAYER
Henry V and his men pray before battle

PRAYER

Religion was an integral part of medieval life, and armies were no exception. Larger contingents of soldiers brought friars or chaplains with them on campaign. Before a battle, English soldiers carried out a ritual in which they would kneel, make the sign of the cross upon the ground and kiss it before taking a piece of earth in their mouths.



SWIFT SHOOTER ENGLISH ARCHER

Archery practice was compulsory at home, and it seems likely that archers would have continued to practice while on campaign to keep up their skills. They practiced by shooting at 'butts' – targets attached to mounds of earth – or by 'clout shooting', where they shot up into the air, aiming to drop their arrows onto a large piece of cloth stretched out over the ground.

TABARD
Many English soldiers simply wore a small cross of St George stitched to their clothing.

PROFANITY

While the story that the 'V' sign originated with English archers – who supposedly wagged two fingers at their enemies to show they were ready to shoot their bows – is likely to be apocryphal, there is no disputing the fact that English soldiers were known for their bad language. Indeed the French dubbed the English 'Goddams' after the oath they kept overhearing.

FALCHION
This single-edged curved sword was very effective in close-quarter combat.



LOOSE CHANGE
Gold coins from Edward III's reign

PAY

Early on, an English archer was paid 3d a day, 6d if he was mounted. A ploughman would need two weeks to earn that. In theory, the archers were paid quarterly and in advance, yet in practice pay was often in arrears, especially near the end of the wars.

PROVISIONS

Soldiers ate mutton, pork, beef, beans, oats, cheese and bread, and drank ale or beer. Much of the meat was salted to preserve it. Fish was frequently eaten, especially at Lent, and again was often salted. Soldiers were expected to buy their own food out of their daily pay, normally from a market place set up in camp. If rations were provided, the soldiers were paid less. Supplies were literally carted about – hundreds of wagons accompanied the army on campaign, carrying not just food but also arrows and equipment.



TO THE VICTOR...
Precious spoils of France ended up in England



PLUNDER

English plundering was commonplace at first, especially during chevauchées (see page 35). Soldiers were meant to hand in their loot, but they invariably kept it. As Henry V claimed to be recovering lands that were rightly his, he took a harder line on plundering, forbidding it outright. He had at least one soldier, who stole from a church on the march to Agincourt, hanged.

LONGBOW
At 2 metres tall, and with a pulling power of 80kg and a firing range of 200 metres, this was a truly deadly weapon.



TIMELINE The epic fight

Plot the course of the 116-year war, from the very first land disputes to the

1337-39

Philip VI seeks to confiscate the English-held Duchy of Guyenne. England's Flemish trading partners ask for help against France.



1340

Encouraged by the Flemish, Edward III stakes a claim to the French throne and defeats its navy at Sluys.

1346

The English defeat the French at Crécy. France's Scottish ally, David II, invades England but is defeated and captured at Neville's Cross, Durham.



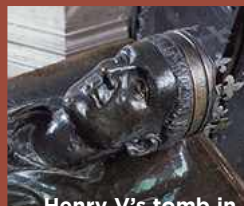
1347

The important port of Calais surrenders to Edward III. It will remain in English hands for 200 years.



1424

John, Duke of Bedford, defeats French and Scottish forces at Verneuil. English conquests in France continue.



Henry V's tomb in Westminster Abbey

1422

Both Henry V and Charles VI die, leaving the infant Henry VI as King of England and, in the eyes of the English and Burgundians, France.

1420

The Treaty of Troyes is signed. It is agreed that Henry V and his heirs will inherit the French throne on the death of Charles VI. Henry marries Charles's daughter, Catherine of Valois.

1417-19

The English conquer all of Normandy. Following the murder of his father by the Armagnacs, Philip of Burgundy allies himself with the English.

John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy, is assassinated during peace talks



1429

Inspired by Joan of Arc, the French defeat the English at Orléans. Joan has Charles VI's son, the Dauphin, crowned King Charles VII at Reims.

1431

Henry VI is crowned King of France in Paris. After being captured, Joan of Arc is burned at the stake by the English at Rouen.



1435

Philip of Burgundy ends his alliance with the English, and recognises Charles VII as King of France.



for France

final French victory



1356

The Black Prince defeats the French at the Battle of Poitiers and captures John II, aka, John the Good.

1360

The Treaty of Bretigny is signed. Edward III agrees to renounce his claim to the throne of France, in exchange for land in western France. John II is freed on payment of a huge ransom.

One of the many gold coins issued to pay for John II's release



NATIVE TONGUE

Geoffrey Chaucer embraced the language of the people, writing *The Canterbury Tales* in Middle English

1415

Henry V resumes war against France and captures the northern town of Harfleur. His small army is attacked by the French en route to Calais, but wins a crushing victory at Agincourt.



A bed-stricken Charles VI worries his ministers

1413

Henry V becomes King of England. His opposing monarch, Charles VI of France, is mentally unstable and France is split apart by a bitter civil war between the Burgundians and the Armagnacs.

1369

King Charles V - or Charles the Wise - of France declares war on England. Over the next 20 years, the French steadily recapture much of their lost territory.

LIFE IN ENGLAND BACK HOME

Though France made a few raids on the south coast, this was largely a peaceful time in England. But it wasn't all rosy...

Soon after the start of the war, in 1348, an outbreak of the Black Death rocked Europe. A thousand English villages disappeared as, en masse, people died or fled the terrifying plague.

Culturally, English became the dominant language, succeeding varieties of French brought over during the Norman invasion of 1066. Geoffrey Chaucer (c1342-1400), wrote many of his most important poems in the vernacular, and Henry V also adopted English as his primary language.

During the long infancy reign of Henry VI, the country was ruled by a regency council. Although this proved effective at the time, it did breed a certain amount of turmoil, and the seeds of the Wars of the Roses were sown. Just two years after the conflict in France ended, the houses of York and Lancaster were at war in England.

1444

The Treaty of Tours is signed. The hard-pressed English secure a truce with France. Henry VI is married to Margaret of Anjou, and five years of fragile peace follow.

1449-50

War resumes after the English break the truce. The French overrun Normandy and defeat the English at Formigny.



1453

The Earl of Shrewsbury attempts to recapture Gascony but is defeated and killed at Castillon. The English still hold Calais and claim the French throne but the war is effectively over.



HEAVEN SENT

Considered a heroine in France since driving the English from the Loire, Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orléans, wasn't canonised until 1920 - nearly **500 years** after her execution.



THE MAID OF ORLÉANS

Joan of Arc

In March 1429, a 17-year-old girl arrived at Charles VII's court at Chinon. She announced that she had been called upon by saints to expel the English and restore the throne of France. That girl was Joan of Arc...



**THE SAINT GOES
MARCHING IN**
Milla Jovovich strikes a
warrior pose as the lead in
*The Messenger: the Story
of Joan of Arc* (1999)

KOBAL

Joan, or Jeanne d'Arc as she's known in her native land, was the daughter of a tenant farmer from Domrémy, in north-eastern France. She had begun to hear saintly voices at the age of 13, upon which she took a vow of chastity and resisted her father's attempts to marry her off. In 1428, after England's Burgundian allies had burned her village, an impassioned Joan had made her way to Vaucouleurs. There, she sought out Robert de Baudricourt, a French commander and supporter of Charles VII, the Dauphin. She asked him for an escort to Charles's court in Chinon. She believed she could raise the Siege of Orléans, at the time under English attack. Baudricourt was unimpressed, and told her uncle to take her home and give her a good beating. But the tenacious Joan could not be swept aside so easily. She persisted, returning to Vaucouleurs the following January. Eventually, Baudricourt gave in to her appeals. Dressed in male clothing, she and her supporters set off, travelling by night to avoid enemy soldiers.

When she arrived she was brought into the castle's great hall, where she immediately picked out the Dauphin, Charles, from the crowd. Joan promised Charles she would see him crowned King at Reims – the traditional French site for coronations – and asked him to let her lead an

army to Orléans. After much discussion with his counsellors, Charles agreed. At the end of April 1429, riding in armour given to her by the Dauphin and carrying a white standard which depicted Christ in judgement, she set off for Orléans. Behind her marched an armed convoy with supplies for the besieged city.

UNDER SIEGE

Orléans had been under siege since October 1428. One of the largest towns in France, it stood on the north bank of the Loire and was enclosed

WHEN JOAN RODE INTO THE BESIEGED CITY, SHE WAS WELCOMED AS A HERO BY ITS POPULATION

by walls, with eight fortified gates. On the south side of the river, linked to the main town by a long stone bridge, stood a small fortress called the Tourelles. In charge of the city's defence was Raoul de Gaucourt, an old enemy of the English who had spent ten years as their prisoner, after being captured at Harfleur back in 1415.

On 12 October, the English commander, the Earl of Salisbury, began his attack on the city. Nine days later, seeking to capture the bridge into Orléans, the English tried to storm the Tourelles but were driven back by showers of boiling water, burning coals

and, so it is said, hot oil, which the women of Orléans had prepared to pour down on the attackers. But the English kept up the pressure and, three days later, the French pulled back, abandoning the Tourelles stronghold.

If Salisbury thought this was a precursor to a quick victory, he was mistaken. Gaucourt's engineers had been undermining the bridge and, once the defenders were back in the city, he demolished the last two arches. Rather than withdraw, Salisbury dug in for a lengthy siege. He set up headquarters in the Tourelles, strengthening it with a massive earthwork.

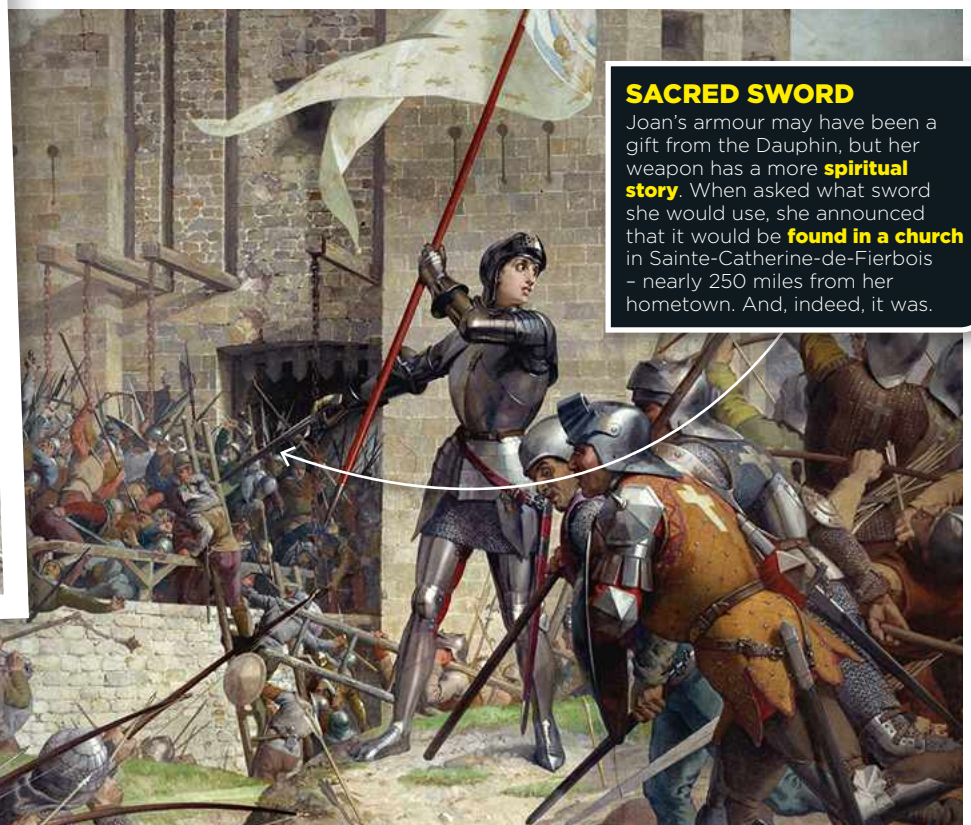
Salisbury trained his artillery on the city walls but the defenders had guns too and, on 27 October, he was looking out of one of the Tourelles' windows when it was hit by a stone cannonball fired from the city. The resulting debris tore off his lower jaw and he died in agony a week later. His place as commander was taken by William, Earl of Suffolk. The next three months saw both sides attempt

to strengthen their positions. The English didn't have enough men to surround Orléans completely, so had to make do by building a series of small forts and earthworks to control the approaches to the town. Even so, 1,400 French reinforcements managed to get through, under the command of Jean, the illegitimate son of Louis, Duke of Orléans. Jean took over command inside the blockaded city.

On 12 February, a convoy of 300 wagons carrying supplies for the English besiegers was attacked by the French and their Scottish allies. John Fastolf, the English commander,



ON A MISSION
ABOVE: The peasant Joan meets King Charles VII, the Dauphin, at his court in 1429
RIGHT: Joan, now a military leader, rallies the troops to free Orléans from its siege



SACRED SWORD

Joan's armour may have been a gift from the Dauphin, but her weapon has a more **spiritual story**. When asked what sword she would use, she announced that it would be **found in a church** in Sainte-Catherine-de-Fierbois – nearly 250 miles from her hometown. And, indeed, it was.



TRIUMPH TO DISASTER

ABOVE: Brandishing her banner, Joan stands next to Charles VII as he is crowned King of France
LEFT: Captured by the Burgundians, the Maid of Orléans is now in the hands of the enemy



fought off the enemy and eventually drove them from the field. The convoy's supplies included cannonballs, arrows and crossbow bolts, as well as, more importantly, herrings - Lent was approaching, and the soldiers would have been forbidden from eating meat. As a result, this skirmish was called the Battle of the Herrings.

FRESH HEART

At the end of April, Joan's convoy arrived at Orléans. Instead of immediately attacking the English as she'd hoped, the military commanders of her convoy insisted on delaying battle, loading the supplies onto boats and sailing them into Orléans. Nevertheless, when she rode into the sieged city, she was welcomed as a hero by its population, who thronged the streets to cheer her.

Joan was thirsty for action, but had to content herself with shouting insults at the English who enthusiastically responded, calling her 'witch', 'whore' and 'cowherd'. Finally, on 4 May, Joan got her wish, as a second French relief force got through to Orléans. Now an attack could be launched against the English fort to the east of the city.

The battle started badly, but Joan's appearance put fresh heart in the French. The fort was taken, and its 150 defenders killed or captured. The French followed up this success by building a pontoon bridge across the Loire River, and taking the Tourelles. The fighting there was particularly heavy - even Joan was wounded by an arrow, as she placed a scaling ladder up against the ramparts. The loss of the Tourelles was a severe blow to the English, who

withdrew from their siege lines and offered formal battle. When no French force appeared, they abandoned the siege altogether and left.

BEHIND ENEMY LINES

Joan was now impatient to carry out the second part of her mission, the coronation of the Dauphin at Reims. But Reims was over 150 miles away, deep in enemy territory. For the French commanders, it made more sense to capitalise on their victory at Orléans by driving the English out of the Loire. On 12 June, they captured the easterly town of Jargeau, and with it the Earl of Suffolk. A week later, they won a crushing victory over Fastolf at Patay, north of Orléans, scattering the English archers before they had the chance to deploy. With no army to oppose them, Joan and her followers were now able to escort the Dauphin north east to Reims. There, on 17 July, he was crowned King Charles VII.

In September, despite Charles's misgivings, Joan and the Duke of Alençon led an attack on Paris. It was unsuccessful, and she was wounded in the leg by a crossbow bolt. The myth of her invincibility had been shattered. Charles began to see her as uncontrollable and unpredictable. Her reputation was dealt a further blow at the end of November, when

3
The number of saints Joan believed she was guided by. They were St Catherine, St Michael and St Margaret

SAINT, SINNER AND SIREN JOAN'S LEGACY

The French heroine has inspired centuries of artists...

"CORRUPT AND TAINTED"

One of the earliest dramatic depictions of Joan comes courtesy of the Bard, in *Henry VI part one*. Written for an English audience, Shakespeare depicts her as a dangerous character, and she falls from grace and virtue to fear and dishonour.



Shakespeare's Joan is a vilified version

INTO POLITICS

Few women are more revered in France than Joan. In almost every town, there are streets in her name and statues in her honour. In the early 19th century - when Napoleon ruled - her legend was revived, and she became a key political symbol.



Joan's statue stands proud in Paris

SCREEN ICON

In the 20th century, Joan found herself on the silver screen. Before long, that meant a sultry makeover. In 1948, Ingrid Bergman - off the back of starring in one of Hitchcock's most erotic films, *Notorious* - took the title role in *Joan of Arc*.



Ingrid Bergman as the innocent peasant

THE SIEGE OF ORLÉANS

Joan of Arc leads the French fight back

The English began their Siege of Orléans in October 1428. By the following April, the French defenders were on the brink of surrender. But, in the nick of time, a relief force led by Joan of Arc arrived, bringing much-needed supplies and reinforcements. The French then launched a counter-attack, capturing some of the forts the English had built around the city and, on 8 May 1429, the English abandoned the siege. While conflict would continue for nearly a quarter of a century, the French victory at Orléans marked a turning point in the Hundred Years War.

210

The number of days the Siege of Orléans had lasted when the English finally withdrew

ON THE ATTACK
French troops at the ready behind their royal standard: three gold fleurs-de-lis on a blue background.

BOMBARD
An early form of cannon used to fire stone balls against castle or city walls.

DEFENCE OF ORLÉANS

The Loire River, high walls and watchtowers made the city a tough nut to crack



1. RUINS

Demolished buildings – these are destroyed to reduce cover for the English.

2. LE CHÂTELET

Main citadel – a ballista on the battlements commands the bridge.

3. CATHEDRAL

Sainte Croix Cathedral – Joan of Arc hears mass here shortly after arriving in the city.

4. BURGUNDY GATE

French reinforcements slip past the English to arrive here on 4 May.

5. BRIDGE

The bridge across the river is partly demolished by defenders.

6. SIEGEWORKS

St Augustine monastery and the Tourelles fort – both are captured and fortified by the English.

SIEGE TACTICS

THE BASICS

To capture a town or castle you could persuade or scare the defenders into surrender, scale the walls, undermine the defences or batter them down with artillery. Although these weapons (right) were effective tools, often the most effective way to win a siege was to settle down and starve the defenders into submission.

THE TOURELLES

On 7-8 May 1429, the French take back this fortress. It has been the main English fortification on the south side of Orléans.

JOAN'S STANDARD

The banner is now carried by one of Joan's followers, as she was wounded early in the battle.

KEYHOLE GUNPORTS

These holes allow cannons to be shot out from the fort.

ARCHERS

French archers shoot arrows to keep the English defenders' heads down.

SCALING LADDER

A direct-but-dangerous way of attacking a castle or city.

IN DEFENCE

An English defender wears the cross of St George as he faces the French.

CROSSBOW

The range and power of this weapon makes it useful in long drawn-out sieges, when it is less important to shoot rapidly.



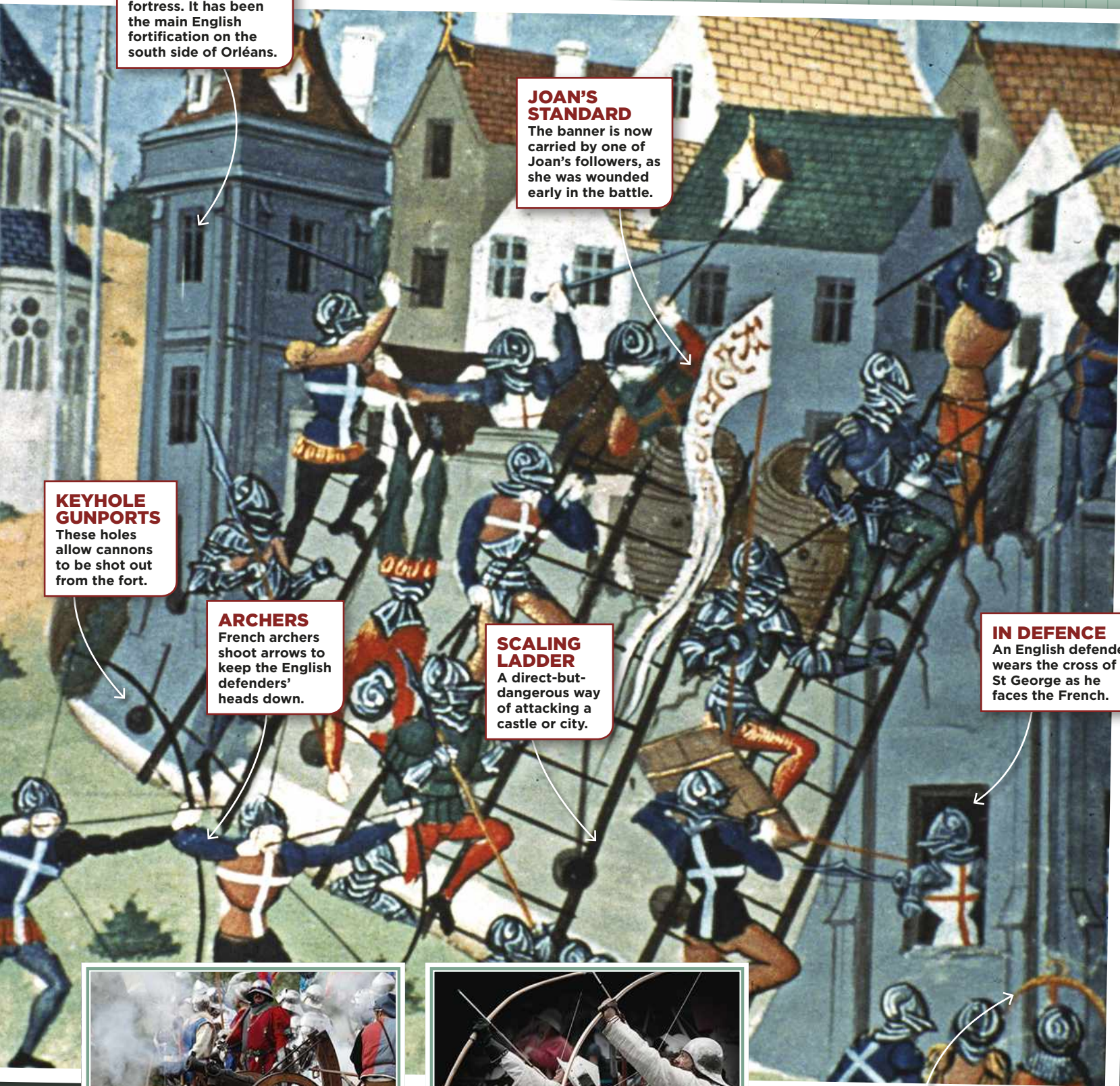
CANNONS

Artillery grew in importance as the war progressed. Guns and cannons fired stone or iron balls, sometimes aimed at walls, sometimes shot into the town behind the walls to demoralise the defenders.



LONGBOWS

The longbow was the traditional weapon of the English, although it was also used by their French and Scottish enemies. Joan of Arc was wounded in the shoulder by an arrow during the attack on the Tourelles.





DECISIVE INTERVENTION?

Although the victory at Orléans was **undoubtedly a boost** for French morale and support, the war continued for **22 years** after Joan's death. Historians have debated how much of a difference she really made.

LEGEND BEGINS

The English burn Joan at the stake, at the same time igniting her legend

SHE PUBLICLY RENOUNCED HER "CRIMES AND ERRORS", DENYING THAT SHE HAD EVER RECEIVED DIVINE GUIDANCE...

she suffered defeat at La Charite. Joan now began to find herself increasingly sidelined. In May 1430, she took it upon herself to lead a relief force to the town of Compiègne, which was being besieged by the Burgundians. She led a sortie out of the gates but was cut off and captured by the Burgundians who later transferred her to English custody for a payment of 10,000 francs.

HOLY HERETIC

The prime mover in her subsequent trial in Rouen was Pierre Cauchon, the Bishop of Beauvais, who was a strong supporter of both the Burgundian faction in France and the English. Cauchon probably saw in Joan's claims of divine inspiration a threat – the Church was the only conduit between man and God. What's more, her choice to wear men's clothing went in clear defiance of the Church's teachings of the time. But there was more to it than that. If Joan

could be convicted of heresy it would discredit Charles, who owed his coronation to her. In the trial that followed, Joan faced charges including witchcraft, heresy and dressing like a man. Wanting to distance himself from an accused heretic, Charles did nothing to save her.

Joan vigorously argued her case but, in May 1431, after a year in captivity, she publicly renounced her "crimes and errors", denying that she had ever received divine guidance and admitting her guilt in wearing men's clothes, shedding blood and invoking evil spirits. Cauchon had achieved his objective of discrediting both her and her king, but two days later she claimed she had heard voices again, donned men's clothes and said that her recantation had been motivated by the fear of death. On the morning of 30 May, Joan was taken to the old market place of Rouen, placed at the stake, and burned to death. ☹

70

The number of charges that Joan faced when placed on trial by the English

EXPERT VIEW



History Professor and Author, Anne Curry

OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOURS HAVE ALSO BEEN OUR GREATEST RIVALS

Why does this war still interest us?

The English always seem to have had a love-hate relationship with the French. We may like to holiday there now, but the fact remains that, historically, our nearest neighbours have also been our greatest rivals. And never was that rivalry more intense and dramatic than during the Hundred Years War. Add to that a cast of memorable characters like the Black Prince, Henry V and Joan of Arc, and it's hardly surprising the wars continue to capture the popular imagination.

Did England ever have a realistic chance of conquering all of France?

Without allies, no. In fact, total conquest wasn't on the agenda at the time. The war was more a short, sharp shock to renegotiate tenure of England's possessions in France. Henry V was more successful than Edward III because 15th-century France was divided and an alliance was possible with the Burgundians. Once that alliance ended, the outlook was bleak.

What effect did the wars have on England as a nation?

It's often claimed that they helped develop a sense of national identity, and royal propaganda certainly sought to heighten a sense of 'Englishness' to harness support for the wars. Perhaps the most significant effect was the development of a fiscal state. Wars had to be paid for through taxes, Parliament was needed to raise them and gained in importance as a result.

Anne Curry is Professor of History and Dean of Humanities at the University of Southampton. She is co-author of *The Soldier in Later Medieval England* (OUP, 2013) and author of *The Battle of Agincourt: Sources and Interpretations* (Boydell, 2009). From 31 July – 3 August 2015, the University of Southampton is hosting a conference to mark the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Agincourt.

GET HOOKED!

Continue your journey into the world of medieval warfare – check out these museums, books, films and more, all about the Hundred Years War

MUSEUMS AND MONUMENTS

Come face to face with battle sites and medieval arms...



Leeds has one of the best collections of medieval arms and armour in the world

▲ NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ARMS AND ARMOUR, LEEDS

See a Hundred Years War knight's garb at The Royal Armouries in Leeds. It's hosting a Medieval Festival – with a knightly tournament – from 23-31 August. www.royalarmouries.org



◀ SOUTHAMPTON, HAMPSHIRE

Many of the city's walls were built following a French raid at the start of the war. They have some of the UK's earliest gunports. www.discover-southampton.co.uk



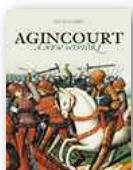
▶ BATTLEFIELD MUSEUMS, FRANCE

The battlefields of Crécy and Agincourt both have museums and are only an hour's drive from Calais. www.crecymuseum.wordpress.com and www.azincourt-medieval.fr



BOOKS

The horror and the glory of the Hundred Years War in paperback, from battle analysis to gruesome weapons...



AGINCOURT: A NEW HISTORY by Anne Curry

An in-depth study of one of England's most famous battles, which tells the facts from the fallacies.



CONQUEST: THE ENGLISH KINGDOM OF FRANCE by Juliet Barker

A gripping account of the rise and fall of England's French lands during the Hundred Years War.



THE GREAT WARROW by Robert Hardy and Matthew Strickland

Everything you need to know about this deadly weapon: how it was made and used, and the battles won with it.

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HENRY V (1989)

Kenneth Branagh's gritty screen adaptation of Shakespeare's classic play has won worldwide critical acclaim, plus a few awards.

THE PASSION OF JOAN OF ARC (1928)

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An extraordinary online database with searchable details of thousands of English soldiers who fought in the Hundred Years War. Will your name, or an ancestor's, be on it? www.medievalsoldier.org



IN IT TO WIN
NOUGHTS AND CROSSES
 With the outbreak of war, the country is threatened by air raids. This woman braces the windows of her London shop while simultaneously enjoying a game of noughts and crosses.

GETTING READY FOR WAR

On 3 September 1939, Britain declared war on Nazi Germany. As the armed forces mobilised, people came to terms with the news, and prepared...

GETTY X6

THE OUTBREAK

Political negotiations with Hitler fail – once he invades Poland, Britain has no choice but to declare war...



BREAKING NEWS

NO MORE CHANCES FOR HITLER
 Britain and France had given an ultimatum to Hitler – if his army marches into Poland, that will be viewed as an act of war. On 1 September 1939, the front pages are covered with the news that the German invasion of Poland has begun.



NERVOUS WAIT

ARE WE AT WAR?
 Outside Number 10 Downing Street, the police struggle to hold back the crowd, waiting for an announcement. Cabinet ministers gather behind the police line, also unsure of what will happen.

PM'S MESSAGE

"HE CAN ONLY BE STOPPED BY FORCE"
 In a radio address, at 11.15am on 3 September, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain declares "this country is at war with Germany", following Hitler's refusal to withdraw troops from Poland.



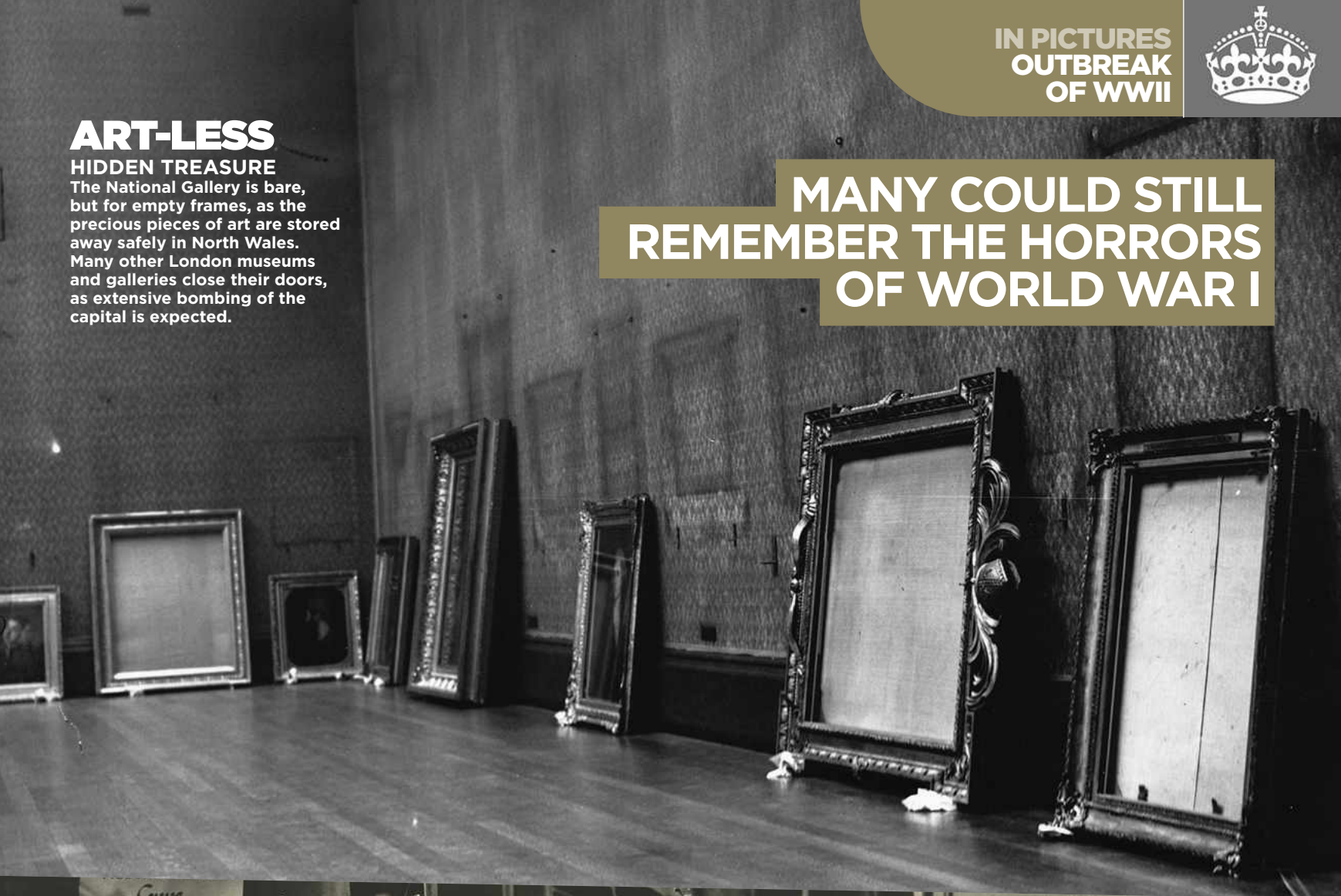


ART-LESS

HIDDEN TREASURE

The National Gallery is bare, but for empty frames, as the precious pieces of art are stored away safely in North Wales. Many other London museums and galleries close their doors, as extensive bombing of the capital is expected.

MANY COULD STILL REMEMBER THE HORRORS OF WORLD WAR I



ON THE BUSES

HOSPITAL ON THE MOVE

A mass evacuation of the most vulnerable people of London is put into action. Hundreds of hospital patients are stretchered onto buses and driven to safe zones around Britain.



**IN PICTURES
OUTBREAK
OF WWII**

BORN INTO WAR

BRINGING BABY HOME

Mr and Mrs Mooney carry their newborn son, Neville, to their Fulham home in a newly-designed gas mask for babies. Born at the exact time of the declaration of war, Neville gets his name from the Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain.



THE SUFFERING OF THE BLITZ WOULD HAVE BEEN FAR GREATER WERE IT NOT FOR THE PREPARATIONS

CHEQUERED STEPS

BEATING THE BLACKOUT
Those staying in Britain's major cities face another cautionary measure against German air raids - blackouts. So people can see in the darkness, obstacles such as steps are daubed with bright white paint.



DEFENCES

To protect buildings, hundreds of thousands of sandbags are packed using any sand available...



BEACH TRIP

I DO LIKE TO BE BESIDE THE SEASIDE
Rather than enjoying the seaside on the beach at Hornsea, in Yorkshire, holidaymakers help locals fill an estimated 60,000 sandbags. Beaches around Britain are pilfered, as well as children's sandpits and playgrounds.

HAUL AWAY!

REINFORCING ROOFTOPS
Nurses smile as they lift a couple of heavy sandbags to the roof of Guy's Hospital in London. It is thought that sandbags could stop shrapnel from exploding bombs, but they prove ineffective against a direct hit – as Britain finds out during the Blitz.



POLICE BOXED IN

MOUNTAINS OF SAND
Sandbags can be stacked metres high to form a protective barrier, but it makes certain buildings inaccessible. People gather outside a surrounded police box – not waiting for Doctor Who but wondering how the box can still be used.



LICK OF PAINT

THAT'S THE KEY
In preparation for the potential blackouts, this woman has come up with the ingenious method of painting the keyhole to her home with luminous paint, so it will stay visible.

STAYING SAFE

WHERE IS YOUR GAS MASK?
Everyone is required to keep their gas mask on them at all times. Radio broadcasts, newsreels and even messages on the pavements remind people to carry their masks, often giving tips on how to put them on.





YOUR COURAGE
YOUR CHEERFULNESS
YOUR RESOLUTION
WILL BRING
US VICTORY



STAND FIRM TO VICTORY!

Britain is plastered with propaganda posters, many instructing people to help the war effort, either by growing veg, preserving fuel or being wary of mindless chatter.

JOIN THE LINE

TAKING SHELTER
At home, people build air-raid shelters. A simple way to find the entrance at night is to follow a rope fixed across the back garden.



THE EVACUEES

Operation Pied Piper evacuates well over a million people in the first few days, most of them children...



TAKING ASSEMBLY

CHILDREN SENT TO THE COUNTRY
In a mammoth effort by the government, around 750,000 children are evacuated to areas deemed to be safer. Low-risk regions included the countryside in Wales, Devon, Cornwall, East Anglia and the north of England.



PACKS

NO TURNING BACK

Children take only what they can carry, and they all have a gas mask in a cardboard box. People are obliged to house evacuated children - in some instances, children are stood in a line and the 'host families' pick which to take.



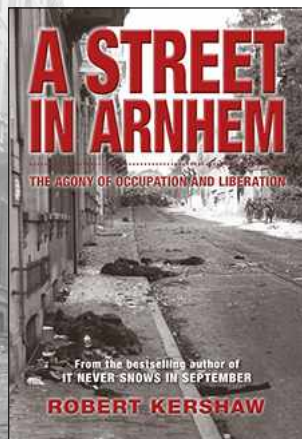
COUNTRY LIFE

IT WASN'T ALL BAD NEWS
Experiences of evacuees vary wildly. The lucky ones live in large country houses - like these children getting introduced to Coronation the eagle while staying with the colourful character, and noted naturalist, Captain CWR Knight.

A major new book by **ROBERT J. KERSHAW**

A STREET in ARNHEM

The Agony of Occupation and Liberation



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one war...
hundreds
of unique
experiences*

PUBLISHED AUGUST 2014

What happens when your street is overwhelmed by a mighty battle not of your making? *A Street in Arnhem* tells the astonishing story of a peaceful Dutch suburb which for nine days was brutalised and destroyed by the battle that raged through its streets.

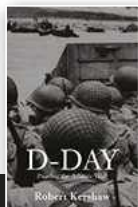
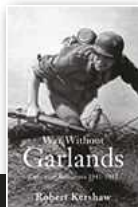
Robert Kershaw has unearthed new research through interviews, diary accounts and letters to show the battle not only from the viewpoint of the British, Polish and German soldiers fighting in this street, but more importantly through the eyes of the confused and horrified locals.

This is a compelling human story, often heart-rending, as residents struggled to cope as their street was utterly destroyed by conflict. As the 70th anniversary of the Battle of Arnhem approaches in September, this is a good time to reflect and remember and, for the very first time, to look at this epic World War 2 battle through the eyes of ordinary people, whether soldiers or civilians.

If you read Kershaw's masterpiece *It Never Snows in September* you shouldn't miss his powerful, moving account of a struggle that still resonates across the decades.

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Q&A

YOU ASK, WE ANSWER

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• HOW DID THEY DO THAT? 60

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Historian, genealogist and author of *Mr Darcy's Guide to Courtship* (2013)



JULIAN HUMPHRYS

Development Officer for The Battlefields Trust and author



GREG JENNER

Former Consultant for CBBC's *Horrible Histories*, with his first book due this year



SEAN LANG

Senior Lecturer at Anglia Ruskin Uni, focusing on the British Empire, and author



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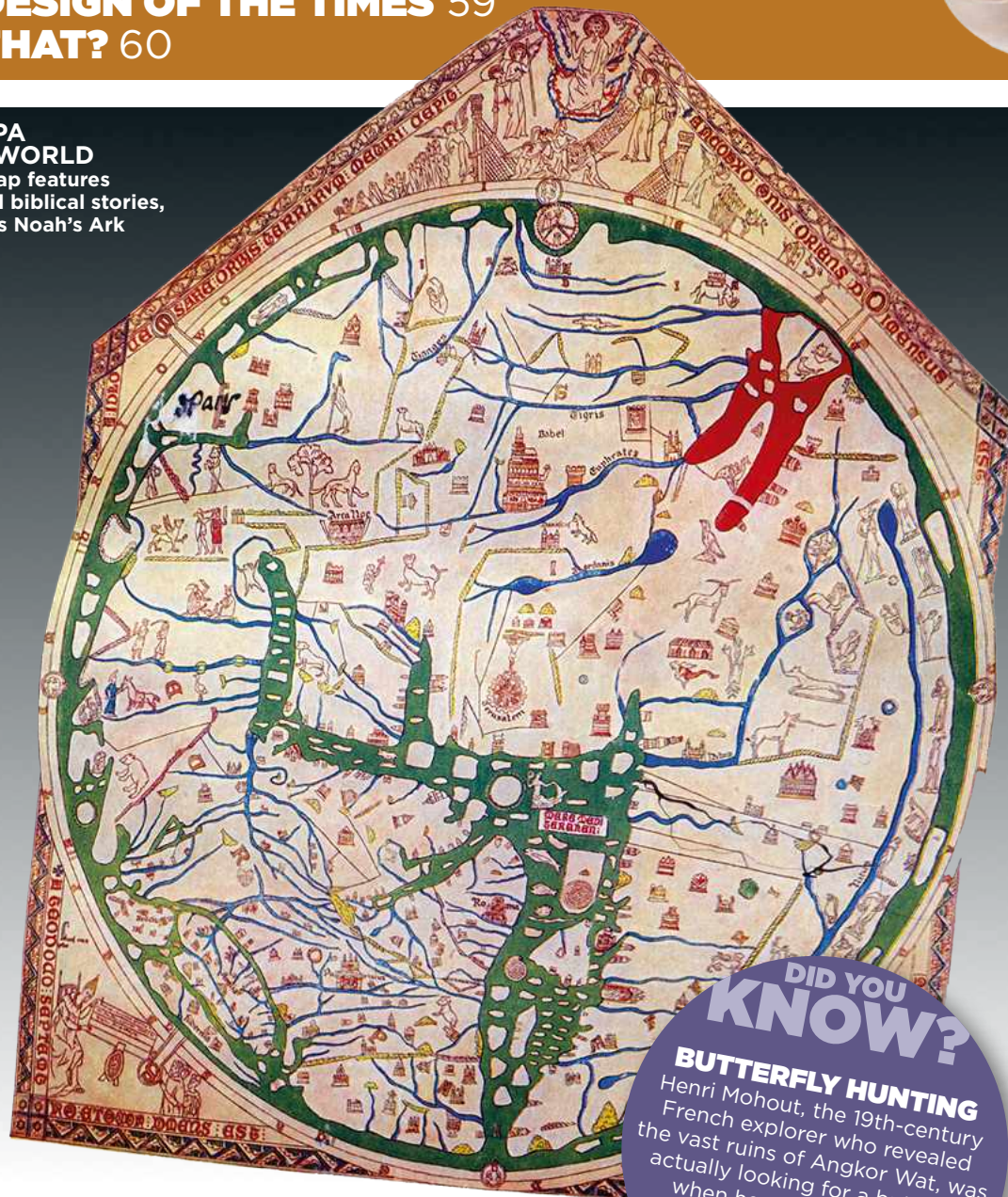
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revealed.com

MAPPA THE WORLD

The map features several biblical stories, such as Noah's Ark



DID YOU KNOW?

BUTTERFLY HUNTING

Henri Mohout, the 19th-century French explorer who revealed the vast ruins of Angkor Wat, was actually looking for a butterfly when he came across the ancient temples. He was touring the area collecting specimens.

WHAT IS THE MAPPA MUNDI?

An extraordinary medieval treasure, the Mappa Mundi is a map created c1300. It depicts the then-known world of Europe, Africa and Asia, illustrated vividly on a large sheet of vellum (calf skin) over a metre long. It is

the largest medieval map still in existence. Fusing Christian beliefs – Jerusalem is placed at the centre of the world – with mythological elements, the map is a feast for the eyes. So while Christ rules from above, unicorns, dog-headed men,

Jason's Golden Fleece, and other ancient legends can also be seen. Charming, alongside mighty Rome and Paris, Hereford has been squeezed in at the bottom left as a local homage; the Mappa Mundi is housed in Hereford Cathedral. **GJ**



When did thumbs up start to mean 'OK'?



The short answer is, we can't be sure. It is widely assumed – possibly thanks to a mistranslation of Latin and its popularisation in 19th-century art – that the 'thumbs up' as a positive signal derives from the gladiatorial combats of Ancient Rome. It was used to decree that the life of a defeated gladiator should be spared. However, an alternative theory suggests it was originally a means of signalling agreement, or sealing the deal, in medieval business transactions, accompanied with the phrase "Here's my thumb on it!" Whatever the case, the gesture was becoming commonplace by the 1600s. In *Chirologia* (1644), John Bulwer states: "To hold up the thumbe, is the gesture... of one shewing his assent or approbation". EB



DID CHURCHILL HAVE ANY HOBBIES?



The workaholic Sir Winston Churchill famously relaxed by painting – a hobby he'd started in 1915 after the disastrous Gallipoli campaign – and visitors to his Kent home, Chartwell, can view many of his canvases. But also visible is a red brick wall in his garden, which Winston proudly laid "with his own hands" between 1925-32. The future war leader was a dedicated member of the Amalgamated Union of Bricklayers and could lay 200 bricks a day. GJ

Were any Allied generals in World War I successful?



Thanks to *Blackadder Goes Forth*, it's easy to think that the Allied generals of World War I were a bunch of heartless incompetents, sending men to their deaths while sipping cocktails in a comfy chateau behind the lines. There certainly were some pretty dismal cases, including British General Townshend, who led his troops to a quite unnecessary disaster at the siege of Kut in Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq), and French General Nivelle's spectacularly misconceived offensive in 1917. And the record of the Italian commander General Cadorna was so bad, the Italian high command and government were


all desperate to sack him. Other generals suffered major defeats but were much more successful in later battles, like General Rawlinson, who oversaw the disastrous attack on the Somme.

But the war did produce a number of very successful generals, like Sir Herbert Plumer, who won a spectacular victory at Messines in 1917; the Canadian Sir Arthur Currie, who led the successful attack on Vimy Ridge; and the Australian Sir John Monash, who worked out a way of breaking through enemy lines without huge offensives. Meanwhile the spectacular British victories of 1918 were the work of the most controversial military leader of all, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig. SL

A CUNNING PLAN
Baldrick's schemes failed to impress Blackadder – but were they really any worse than the military tactics?




WHEN DID KNICKERS START TO BE WORN?

 Knickers are relatively new. For centuries, it was practical for ladies to wear only a long shift beneath their skirts – anything akin to gentlemen's pantaloons were considered lewd and uncouth. But the fashions of the 1790s necessitated something more protective of the lady's body, and her modesty, so 19th-century garments fell right to the ankles. As new fabrics, and increased concerns over mobility and hygiene, transformed women's clothing, dresses got smaller – as did the underclothing. Knee-length 'knickerbockers' were common by the 1870s. **EB**

Did Russian Roulette originate in Georgian England?

FROM **FRANKLIN ARBISMAN**, LEEDS

 The history of this deadly 'game' is uncertain, but poet Lord Byron does describe a similar gamble in his diaries. In 1821, he reminisced about friend Edward Noel Long: "He told me the night before he had taken up a pistol, not knowing... whether it was loaded or no, and had snapped it at his head, leaving it to chance." Long survived the gamble, only to drown the following year.

The earliest known instance that checking whether a gun is loaded could be seen as a game is seen in Russian novelist Mikhail Lermontov's *A Hero of Our Time*

(1840). After debating the existence of destiny, a group of officers lay bets on whether a pistol is loaded. As an admirer of Byron's, it is possible that Lermontov found his inspiration for his novel from the renowned Romantic poet.

The term 'Russian Roulette' first appears in a short story published in the US in 1937, describing a similar pastime as a predilection of Russian soldiers c1917. There is no definitive evidence, however,

for the theories that it was developed by bored military officers, or sadistic prison guards, in Tsarist Russia. But thanks to this short story, and a national stereotype about Russians being dangerously foolhardy, the label 'Russian Roulette' persisted. Although it only gained popular recognition as a game in the 20th century, it is reasonable to speculate that fits of recklessness had already prompted many to gamble with their lives in this way for centuries. **EB**



DID YOU KNOW?

TOE CURLING FASHION

In the Middle Ages, fashionable men wore long, pointed shoes with padding in them as a sign of how virile they were. Shoes became so long that some men, to avoid tripping over them, curled the ends upwards and tied them to their legs.



Did the Italians invent spaghetti?

 Noodles were being made in China centuries before they first appeared in Italy, this occurring c1300. It is often said that Marco Polo brought the recipe for noodles to Italy after his journeys through China, and so most people believe that the Italians did not invent spaghetti.

The spaghetti that most people eat today, however, is

quite different from the noodles of yesteryear. Earlier noodles were made by mixing flour with eggs, the resulting mixture being cut to shape and laid out in the Sun to dry. Modern pasta has no eggs and is dried in special chambers where cool, dry air is circulated around the pasta to ensure it dries evenly to avoid cracking or warping. This type of spaghetti was very definitely invented by the Italians. In fact, it

was the creation of one Italian in particular: Nicola de Cecco.

De Cecco ran a flour mill at Fara San Martino in Abruzzo – he was dissatisfied with the sun-drying of pasta as it gave unreliable results, and the pasta often warped, which made it difficult to package for transport. In 1886, he developed his method of drying pasta in cool, dry conditions and founded the De Cecco company. He later adopted a

logo of a young country woman carrying a sheaf of wheat and went into mass production. The company is still operating in Fara San Martino, and a second factory was built in the nearby town of Pescara in the 1950s.

So although noodles and pasta may not have originated in Italy, we have an Italian to thank for the modern form of pasta we enjoy around the world. **RM**



IN A NUTSHELL

WHAT WAS THE BLACK DEATH?

The 14th-century pandemic wiped out millions upon millions of lives as it tore through Asia, Africa and Europe



What was it?

The Black Death was a pandemic that devastated Europe and parts of Asia and Africa in the mid-14th century, reducing populations by up to a half in some places. The name 'Black Death' was only used to describe it centuries later and was probably a mistranslation of a Latin word that means both 'black' and 'terrible'.

What kind of illness was the Black Death?

There is still debate about this but the most common theory is that it was a form of bubonic plague caused by bacteria carried by fleas and rats. When the fleas could not find rats to feed on, they targeted other species, including humans, which meant they inevitably passed on the deadly bacteria.

What were the symptoms?

The symptoms of the Black Death included buboes – large swellings on the body – fever, the coughing up of blood, and dark patches under the skin. In most cases the victim died within a few days, although a rare few did manage to survive the disease.

Where did the plague come from?

It appears to have originated in China or central Asia. The first Europeans to encounter it were probably a group of Italian traders in the Crimea, whose outpost was being besieged by a local army in 1347. As the plague spread among the attackers, they catapulted the bodies of their dead over the Italians' walls, in an early form

BIRD BRAIN

Doctors believed masks like this would save them from infection



BRING OUT YOUR DEAD

People didn't know that contact increased chances of catching the Black Death – as seen in this 14th-century manuscript

of biological warfare. That same year, the epidemic took hold in parts of Europe, and by 1348, it had reached Britain.

What did people do to combat it?

Medicine and hygiene in the 14th century were poorly understood, and nobody realised the true nature of the plague. A popular belief was that it was spread by foul air, so fires and sweet-smelling plants were used to try and counter it. Some towns and cities attempted to quarantine those who had been infected, to try and halt the disease's spread, often with little success.

In an era when religious belief was almost universal, many people feared the plague was a punishment from God, and looked for spiritual cures.

The most dramatic was self-flagellation, where people repeatedly whipped themselves in public to atone for their sins. Some turned their anger on outsiders, especially Jews, who were blamed for spreading the disease. Across Europe, huge numbers were murdered in mindless attacks.

What caused the Black Death to end?

For reasons still not entirely clear, it had lost momentum by around 1353. But this was only a temporary reprieve, for there

were numerous other outbreaks of plague in the decades and centuries that followed. Although still horrific, these later episodes never matched the devastation of the mid-14th century.

What impact did it have on Medieval Europe?

The most obvious impact was the huge loss of life. We can't be sure precisely how many people died, but estimates range from 25 million to a staggering 100 million – and sometimes even higher. In Britain, it is thought that between a third and a half of the population was annihilated. Although natural disasters such as famine and disease are not as common today, and developments in medicine have greatly improved survival rates, the catastrophe of the Black Death was still a great shock to the people of the time. This was reflected in growing religious doubts and the morbid artwork.


Yet for the labouring classes, some rays of light did emerge. The severe shortage of manpower meant surviving workers could start to demand higher wages for their labour, and enjoy a better standard of living. Where the ruling classes tried to suppress these demands, outbreaks of violence occurred, most famously in the Peasants' Revolt of 1381, which revealed a newfound confidence among the poorer members of society.



DESIGN OF THE TIMES

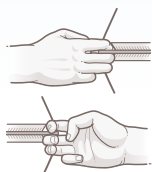
MONGOL HORSEMEN

The men who helped build Genghis Khan's empire

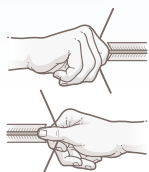
 The power of Genghis Khan's army was in its mobility, the effectiveness of its tactics, and the skills and training of its soldiers. His army covered great distances – sweeping from Asia to Europe – at extraordinary speed as it was almost exclusively made up of cavalry. Mongol warriors were not only magnificent horsemen and archers, they also demonstrated a surprising toughness, hardened by the harsh conditions of life on the Eurasian steppes.

HOW TO FIRE AN ARROW

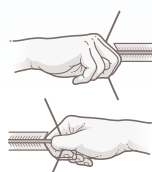
Each style of bow is used in its own distinctive way. There are many ways to draw an arrow, but the technique used by the Mongols was unique.



MEDITERRANEAN
The most common form. The arrow is held with the index finger and the string is pulled using the middle and ring fingers.



THE PINCH
The end of the arrow is tightly pinched between the index finger and thumb, before the string is pulled back.



MONGOL
The Mongols used the thumb, the strongest digit, to pull the string. It was difficult to master but gave the arrow extra power.

QUIVER

Holding 60 arrows each, quivers were specially-designed so the bow could be easily stored while riding.

HORSES

Mongols rode the now-endangered stocky Przewalski's horse, as it was strong, fast and tough.

HELMET

Topped with a tail of horse hair, the helmet was made of iron, with a neck guard hanging down the back.

BREASTPLATE

Under the lightweight and flexible armour, a silk shirt was worn to reduce the impact of an arrow.

BOW

Small and curved, the bow was a devastating long-range weapon – it could fire an arrow over 300 metres.

SABRE

Instead of straight swords, they used sabres – one-handed, curved blades – as they were deadly effective from horseback.

SADDLE

Mongols would place strips of raw meat under the saddle, so that it would tenderise during a long ride.

SHIELD

Sometimes made of wound wicker, which was tougher than it sounds. Mongols often went without shields.

STIRRUPS

Short stirrups gave the rider greater flexibility, allowing cavalymen to turn their bodies.

ARMOUR

To give extra protection to the arms, leather shoulder pads and wrist guards were worn.



WHAT WAS THE BEAST OF GÉVAUDAN?



In the 1760s, a rural French community in modern-day

Lozère was terrorized by a monstrous beast, described as a cow-sized wolf. The first victim was 14-year-old Janne Boulet in 1764, and as many as 113 fatalities followed, predominantly women and children. In 1765, the attacks caught the attention of King Louis XV, who dispatched professional wolf-hunters to the area. There were several unconfirmed claims the beast was killed, until attacks mysteriously stopped in 1770. EB

Many of the bloodthirsty beast's victims were children



WHY DID THE ROMANS BUILD STRAIGHT ROADS?

While some Roman roads might have bends or corners, the vast majority are distinctively straight as they march for mile after mile across Britain and Europe. Unlike modern roads, the *via munita* were not intended for the use of ordinary people. Only army units, government officials and those with a special pass were allowed to use them. When moving armies, or officials to deal with emergencies,

speed was paramount. Everyone else had to make do with using local dirt tracks.

Of course, you would think certain natural features – steep hills and valleys – of the landscape could affect the straightness of the *via munita*. Not so, Roman roads went straight up the most precipitous of slopes without winding back and forth in hairpin bends like modern roads. This is

because a marching man on foot can go straight up a steep hill and then rest to recover before moving on much quicker than if he wound around a gently rising slope. Army supplies were carried on mules who could likewise go up a steep slope without much trouble. Draught animals pulling wagons needed the gentler slope, but the *via munita* were not built for merchants who used wagons. RM



STRAIGHT AS A RULER

The strength of Roman roads means that many still exist today, while others became the foundations of other roads

DID YOU KNOW?

OFF TO THE CHOP

In France, the guillotine was used as the standard method of judicial execution right up until 1977. The last person to be guillotined was 28-year-old murderer Hamida Djandoubi, at Baumettes Prison in Marseilles.

What was a Viking sunstone?



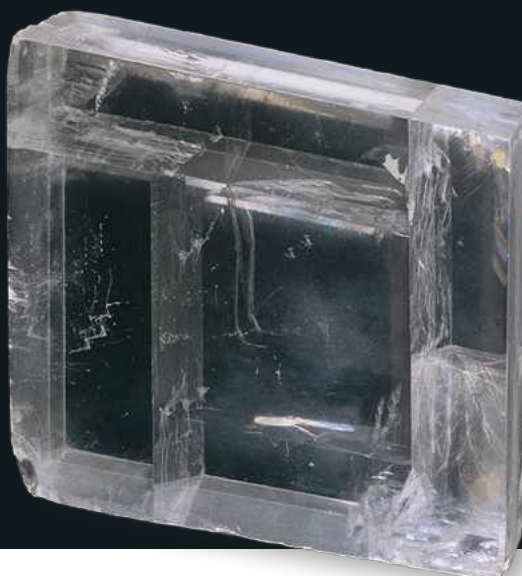
The Vikings were superb sailors, but how were they able to navigate great distances?

A mysterious 'sunstone' mentioned in a medieval Icelandic saga gave a clue to their navigational skills but this wasn't confirmed until an opaque crystal, called Iceland spar, was recently discovered in a sunken Tudor shipwreck.

Intriguingly, scientists have claimed that Iceland spar, when held up to the sky, forms a solar compass that indicates the Sun's location, through concentric rings of polarised light – even in thick cloud cover or after dusk. It's now thought this was the sunstone that helped guide Vikings such as Leif Erikson to Newfoundland. GJ

CRYSTAL COMPASS

The Iceland spar is called *silfurberg* in Icelandic – or 'silver rock'



DID EMUS DEFEAT THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY?




Technically, yes.

When a flock of 20,000 emus wreaked havoc in Western Australia in 1932, machine gunners were deployed to cull the population of the large, flightless birds. The operation, known as the 'Emu War', was a failure. The emus confounded the gunners time and time again as they scattered from the hail of bullets. The frustrated military finally gave up, and the feathered invaders lived on. JH

HOW DID THEY DO THAT?

EASTER ISLAND

The towering statues, the moai, have stood for the last millennium – a testament to the people who made them

 In the middle of the Pacific Ocean is a remote patch of earth with 887 giant stone carvings – most of them stretching up four metres, but some much taller. They were sculpted by

the Rapa Nui people, who first inhabited the island over 1,000 years ago. That they managed to quarry tons of volcanic rock and move the immense moai around Easter Island is a remarkable achievement.

ISLAND STORY

AD 300 - 800

Easter Island is settled. Legend says it was a Polynesian chief named Hotu Matu'a who arrived first with his wife and family, aboard two canoes.

GIANTS OF STONE

Legend says that the gargantuan monolithic sculptures – the moai – could walk when commanded by a king. Now, they silently keep watch over Easter Island

MOAI

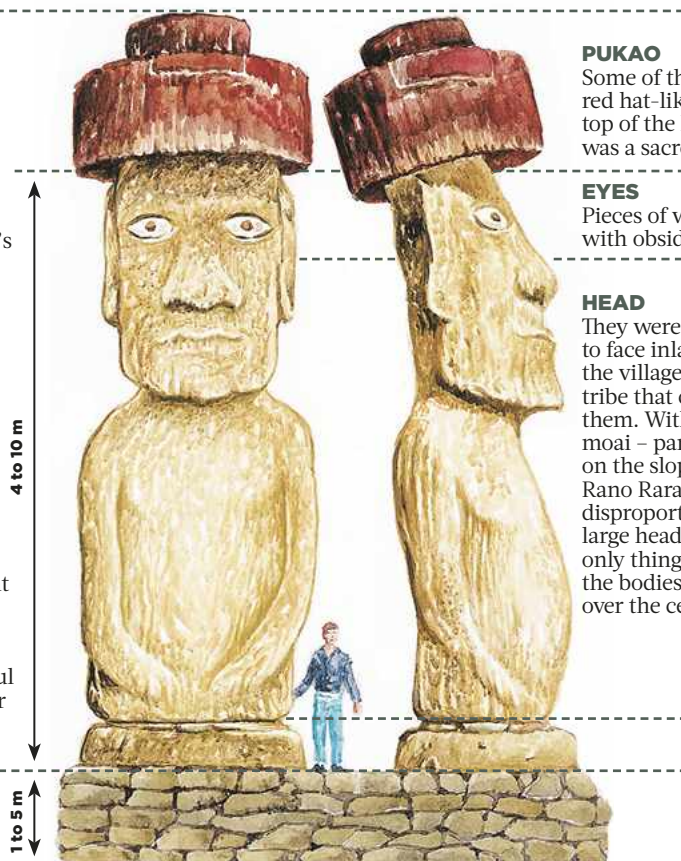
The reasons why they were carved are not known for sure, but it is thought that they were carved to honour and pay homage to a tribe's chiefs or deified ancestors. Most of them are cut from compressed volcanic ash, found at a great quarry called Rano Raraku on the island.

HEIGHT

The heights vary from four to 10 metres. The height is related to the power of the clan that built it. The more powerful the clan, the taller the moai.

AHU

A stone platform



PUKAO

Some of the moai have red hat-like stones on top of the heads – red was a sacred colour.

EYES

Pieces of white coral with obsidian for pupils.

HEAD

They were positioned to face inland, facing the village of the tribe that carved them. With many moai – particularly on the slopes of Rano Raraku – their disproportionately large heads are the only thing visible, as the bodies were buried over the centuries.

THE ISLAND

With 887 moai dotted around Easter Island, the achievements of the Rapa Nui are staggering

AHU TAHAI



At some sites, several moai can be seen on the same ahu – like at Ahu Tahai on the western coast.

ANA TE PAHU CAVES

HANGA ROA
Capital city of Easter island

PUNA PAU QUARRY

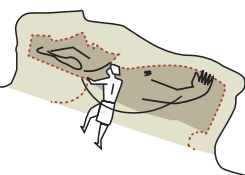
AHU VINAPU

Fresh water lagoon

1. HOW THEY WERE CARVED

Most of the giant moai were carved from rock harvested at Rano Raraku:

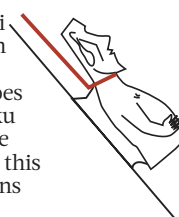
1 Using stone picks, master sculptors would carve out the moai from one piece of compressed volcanic ash.



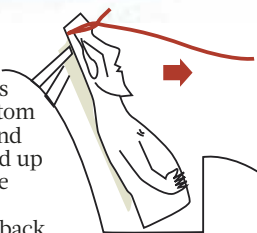
2 The front and sides of the carving were finished before the rock underneath was chipped away, allowing it to be moved.



3 The moai was then gradually slid down the slopes of Rano Raraku – the immense weight meant this required dozens of people.



4 Finally, a ditch is cut at the bottom of the slope and the moai stood up inside it so the sculptor can complete the back and shoulders.



1200

The Rapa Nui people are split by many tribes across the island, all of which carve moai out of volcanic rock.

1600

Throughout the 17th century, the natural resources – especially trees – run out, and the Rapa Nui civilisation declines.

1722

On Easter Sunday, the Dutch Admiral Jacob Roggeveen discovers the island and names it to mark the day.

1860s

Disease and slave raiders from Peru severely depletes the population – by the 1870s, only 111 people remain.

1888

A treaty is signed by naval officer Policarpo Toro with the Rapa Nui, annexing the island for Chile.

1935

Rapa Nui National Park is established and a mass conservation effort begins.

TODAY

A third of the inhabitants work for the Chilean government, to cope with the number of tourists.

According to legend, Hotu Matu'a first landed and settled on Easter Island at Anakena. It is one of the few sandy beaches on the island's rocky coastline.

AHU TEPEU

TEREVAKA VOLCANO

AHU AKAHANGA

AHU VAIHU

AHU AKIVI

At Puna Pau, the red volcanic rock, scoria, was harvested for pukao.

A sacred place for the Rapa Nui – the seven moai represent the scouts sent by Hotu Matu'a to find the island.



EASTER ISLAND ROADS

The tomb of Hotu Matu'a, the first king and settler of Easter Island.

RANO RARAKU

AHU NAU NAU

The finest example on Easter Island of the pukao, as four large moai sport their heavy red hats.



AHU TE PITO KURA

POIKE VOLCANO

AHU TONGARIKI

Nearly all of the moai were made from rocks quarried at Rano Raraku.

Ancient tracks are thought to be a rudimentary road system, used to transport the heavy moai.

The largest ahu on the island, holding 15 moai – including, at over 80 tons, the heaviest moai erected.



2. HOW THEY WERE MOVED

Transporting the exceptionally heavy moai to their final location was a daunting task:

1 It could take 100 people to drag a single moai, even on a wooden sledge.

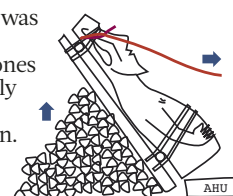


2 Using tree trunks and logs as rollers led to Easter Island being deforested.

3. ONTO AN AHU

Once moved, the moai were set on large stone platforms:

1 The moai was raised by piling small stones behind it, slowly pushing it to a vertical position.



2 The red stone pukao was added once the moai was in place.

3 The final stage was to add the eyes, made of white coral and obsidian.



Has anyone ever died of laughter?

Target In the classic family film *Mary Poppins*, we hear that the aged banker, Mr Dawes Senior, has died laughing at a joke – but could this possibly happen in real life? Ask the wife of bricklayer, Alex Mitchell. In 1975, while Alex was enjoying the television show, *The Goodies*, he started uncontrollably laughing. His wife watched as he guffawed for 25 minutes straight, before collapsing. After the initial shock, his wife was so grateful his end was joyous, she wrote a thank-you letter to the astonished cast.

Great entertainment also felled a Mrs Fitzherbert in 1782, who became hysterical after watching *The Beggar's*

Opera at the theatre, while the Italian renaissance poet Pietro Aretino popped his clogs reacting to a particularly risqué joke. A mixture of laughter and shock claimed the Scottish polymath Thomas Urquhart – who hooted himself into an early grave

after hearing of King Charles II's restoration to the throne in 1660.

Yet, the oddest anecdote relates to Chrysippus of Soli, an Ancient Greek Stoic philosopher renowned for his moral seriousness.

Allegedly, after his donkey ate a pile of figs, he joked that it should be given wine to help wash them down.

He found his quip so hilarious, he keeled over on the spot. **GJ**



LOVE TO LAUGH
Uncle Albert and Bert chortle away in *Mary Poppins*



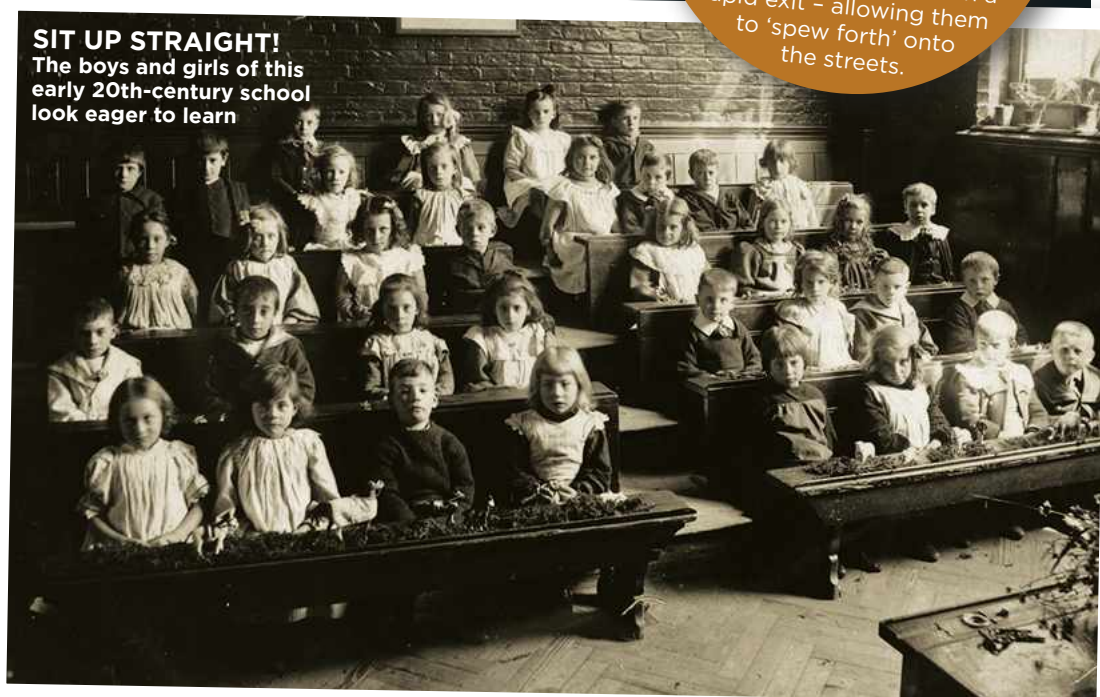
WHAT DOES 'SPQR' MEAN?

Target SPQR, which was displayed on most Roman inscriptions and monuments, and can now be seen emblazoned across military standards in every Hollywood epic, stands for the Latin phrase *Senatus Populusque Romanus*. It means 'the Senate and people of Rome' – a reminder that Rome was, supposedly, a Republic where the people had the last word. Even after the Republic effectively died in the late first century BC, and was replaced by the Roman Empire, SPQR continued to be used in order to sustain the image that Rome was a monarch-free state. **MR**

When did school become compulsory?

Target In Britain, the Education Act of 1870 laid the foundations for the modern schooling system, but it was not until 1880 that law dictated compulsory education for children between the ages of five and 10 years. Not surprisingly, this did not guarantee compliance. In reality, the required fee of 10 shillings per year – added to the fact that the child could no longer contribute to the family income – meant that poorer parents simply couldn't afford to adhere to the new legislation. Even after the fee was abolished in 1891, it is estimated that a fifth of children between these ages did not attend. Nevertheless, the British education system was gradually refined, and by 1899, the legal school leaving age had risen to 12. **EB**

SIT UP STRAIGHT!
The boys and girls of this early 20th-century school look eager to learn



DID YOU KNOW?

IT'LL MAKE YOU SICK!

The idea that a vomitorium was a room where Romans threw up, making space for more food, is a myth. The vomitorium was instead a passageway in a theatre, providing audiences with a rapid exit – allowing them to 'spew forth' onto the streets.

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AMELIA EARHART'S LAST FLIGHT

In 1937, the pioneering American pilot was set on one last flight – to circumnavigate the globe. But the lady of the skies would never make it home, as **Pat Kinsella** reveals...

ALAMY X2



“I have a feeling
that there is just
about one more
good flight left in my
system **and I hope
this trip is it.**”

Amelia Earhart

GROUND CONTROL
Ahead of take-off in California,
Earhart prepares her Lockheed
Electra 10E for its global journey

Waiting beneath the thick cloud of the Pacific skies on 2 July 1937, the crew of the *Itasca*, a US Coast Guard cutter, listens for a message from somewhere above. Then, at 07:42: “We must be on you, but we cannot see you. Fuel is running low. Been unable to reach you by radio. We are flying at 1,000 feet.”

Itasca was the radio contact for a twin-engine Lockheed Electra plane being flown by pioneering pilot Amelia Earhart, who was attempting to bag a prize she’d set her eyes on several years earlier: “A circumnavigation of the globe, as near its waistline as could be.”

Also on board was the highly accomplished navigator Fred Noonan, celestial navigation specialist. Having left the US in May, they were two thirds of their way around the planet. But the most challenging part of the mission remained, with 7,000 miles of flying across the immense Pacific Ocean still ahead of them. If all went to plan, Earhart would touchdown back in America, just in time to celebrate her 40th birthday.

This leg was technically the toughest of the entire route. They’d taken off from Lae in Papua New Guinea into dense cloud – problematic when using celestial navigation – and Noonan had to locate Howland Island, a tiny point in the Pacific, under 2 miles long and 0.5 miles wide, where the highest point is just over 5 metres above sea level.

The *Itasca* and two other ships close to the island had been instructed to illuminate themselves loud and proud, to help the pilot and her navigator to locate them if need be.

Leo Bellarts, the *Itasca*’s radio operator, had been listening to progress reports from Earhart since 02:45 that morning, but was experiencing problems contacting her. At 06:14, she’d informed him they were within 200 miles of the island. He responded, and yet again his voice vanished into the void.

With the realisation that the boat’s RDF system couldn’t talk to the plane’s 3015 kHz frequency, Bellarts says he was left simply “sitting there sweating blood because I couldn’t do a darn thing about it”.

At 08:45, Earhart spoke once more: “We are running north and south.” And then silence. The world-famous aviatrix had disappeared.

TRUE PIONEER

Earhart’s round-the-world odyssey began in Oakland, California, on 20 May 1937, but her journey towards a global circumnavigation attempt had started as early as 1904, when a seven-year-old girl with a precocious sense of adventure and slim regard for personal safety built a ramp from the roof of the family shed and propelled herself down it in a wooden box. The young Amelia Earhart emerged from the resulting splinters and enthused to her younger sister: “Oh, Pidge, it’s just like flying!”

THE MAIN PLAYERS



AMELIA EARHART

Aviation pioneer, first president of The Ninety-Nines (an organisation for women pilots) and the most famous aviatrix (as early female pilots were known at the time) ever.



FREDERICK NOONAN

Earhart’s navigator. A sea captain and aviation pioneer, he charted many routes across the Pacific for commercial airlines.



PAUL MANTZ

Plane racer and Hollywood stunt pilot. Taught Earhart to fly the Electra and went into business with her. Died filming *The Flight of the Phoenix* (1965).

GEORGE PALMER PUTNAM

Publisher, author and explorer. Instrumental in managing Earhart’s public image. Married her in 1931.

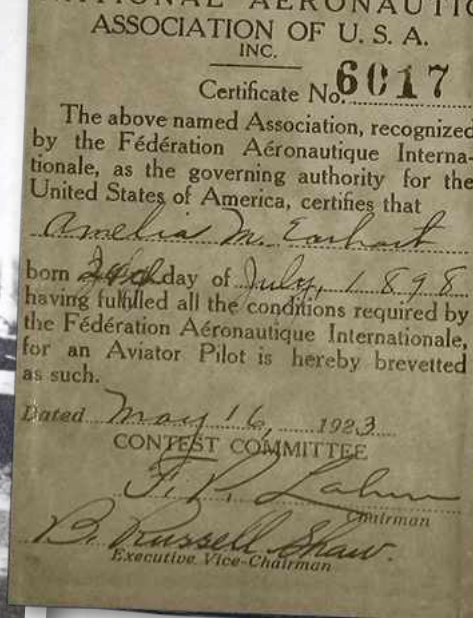
NETA SNOOK SOUTHERN

Pioneering aviator with a long list of firsts. She taught her friend, Earhart, to fly.

LIFELONG PASSION

BELOW: Though from a standard middle-class upbringing, the young Amelia yearned to fly
FAR BELOW: The aviatrix’s iconic flight goggles – they fetched \$17,775 at a 2011 auction
MAIN: Crowds gather to wave Earhart off in Northern Ireland after her solo Atlantic flight





“That little red airplane said something to me as it swished by”



10
The number of dollars paid, at a 1920 airshow, by Earhart's father for her first flight

A PILOT'S LIFE

LEFT: Two pioneers – Earhart with her teacher and friend, Neta Snook
RIGHT: Earhart's US pilot's licence

In her 20s, while watching a World War I flying ace at an air show, Earhart was swooped and buzzed by the pilot. “I believe that little red airplane said something to me as it swished by,” she said later. In 1920, racing pilot Frank Hawks took Earhart flying. After 10 exhilarating minutes in the sky, her mind was set: she would learn to fly.

Within months she became the pupil-prodigy of Anita ‘Neta’ Snook, one of the earliest female pilots, and on 15 May 1923, Earhart became just the 16th woman to be issued a pilot's license.

By the mid twenties, Earhart held an altitude record for female flyers and had started writing about aviation for newspapers. She was also building the foundation of a support organisation for female pilots.

A surprise phone call resulted in Earhart joining a flight from Newfoundland to Wales on 17 June 1928. The plane was piloted by Wilmer Stultz, with Louis Gordon acting as mechanic and co-pilot. Earhart didn't touch the controls, but found fame as the first woman to have flown across the Atlantic. “I was just baggage, like a sack of potatoes,” she said afterwards. “Maybe someday I'll try it alone.”

Earhart became the first woman to do a solo return flight across North America in 1928, and she took up air racing in 1929, competing in the first Santa Monica-to-Cleveland Women's Air Derby. During the race – which was nicknamed the ‘Powder Puff Derby’ – Earhart sacrificed her chance of victory by rescuing friend and fellow pilot Ruth Nichols, who had crashed during take-off.

By now she was writing for *Cosmopolitan* and endorsing products from Lucky Strike cigarettes to luggage. All the time her fame was growing, aided by her relationship with publicist George Putnam, who she later married.

Her first solo Atlantic flight attempt took place in 1932, with Earhart taking off from Newfoundland and aiming for Paris. It didn't



2,556

The distance, in miles, from Earhart's last stopover, Lae, New Guinea, to Howland Island

go entirely to plan – she landed in a field in Northern Ireland – but she was highly decorated for her achievement.

GLOBAL AMBITIONS

Many more firsts, records and race achievements followed, and serious planning for the round-the-world attempt began in 1936, with the purchase and modification of a Lockheed Electra 10E. Earhart received training on how to fly the aircraft from Hollywood stunt pilot Paul Mantz.

Initially, Earhart planned to travel westwards, taking on the vast Pacific puddle first, with Fred Noonan as navigator to Howland Island. Captain Harry Manning would then replace Noonan and go as far as Australia, from where Earhart would fly back to the States solo.

This trio, plus Paul Mantz as technical advisor, flew from Oakland to Honolulu, Hawaii, on 17 March 1937. When Earhart attempted to take off from Pearl Harbor three days later, however, the plane ground-looped and was severely damaged. Mantz blamed the accident on pilot error, but witnesses said a tyre blew.

After this mishap, Earhart didn't announce that her second attempt to fly around the planet had begun, until she and Noonan had already completed the first stage, from Oakland to Miami, Florida. The direction of the trip had been reversed, due to prevailing weather conditions, and Noonan was now navigator for the entire trip.

Putnam and a mechanic were also on-board for the US-crossing, during which they stopped to refuel in Burbank, California, Tucson, Arizona (where the plane caught fire, forcing an overnight stay) and New Orleans, Louisiana.

Finally the expedition was publicly announced, and on 1 June, Earhart and Noonan left Miami for San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1,038 miles across the Caribbean Sea. From Puerto Rico, they flew to Caripito, Venezuela, then continued down the South American coast, stopping at Paramaribo (present-day Suriname), and then Fortaleza and Natal in Brazil.

On 7 June, Earhart and Noonan set a new record for an eastern crossing of the South Atlantic (1,961 miles in 13 hours and 22 minutes) despite missing their intended stop in Dakar and having to divert north to Saint Louis in French West Africa (now Senegal).

They sustained some damage from a heavy landing in Fort-Lamy (now N'Djamena, Chad) and repairs were made in El Fasher, Sudan before continuing to the capital, Khartoum. They nailed another first by flying non-stop from the Red Sea to Karachi in India (now in Pakistan). Reaching Calcutta (Kolkata) on 17 June, they continued to Rangoon, Burma (now Yangon, Myanmar), Bangkok, Siam (Thailand), the city of Singapore and Bandoeng (now Bandung, Indonesia) where, delayed by a monsoon, they found time to repair several faulty instruments.

Earhart suffered from dysentery here, but on 27 June they left for Darwin, Australia, where they ditched their parachutes, reasoning that they'd be useless over the Pacific.

Two days later they were in Lae, preparing for the tricky leg to Howland Island.

On 2 July, at exactly 00:00 hours GMT, Earhart and Noonan left Lae with 1,000 gallons of fuel, giving them up to 21 hours of flying time. They were never seen again.

SEARCH MISSION

President Roosevelt, whose wife knew Earhart, authorised a colossal air and sea search – the biggest of its kind to date – with 66 planes and nine boats scouring 250,000 square miles of ocean. Nothing was found, and Earhart was declared dead on 5 January 1939.

Earhart and Noonan's fate has been debated for decades, with theories ranging from the preposterous (Earhart, spying for Roosevelt, was captured by the Japanese and forced to work as Tokyo Rose during World War II) to the more prosaic and plausible – they ran out of fuel, ditched and drowned.

One theory suggests the plane landed on nearby Gardner Island (now Nikumaroro) where several interesting items have been found, including a navigator's sextant box. Furthermore, in 1940, a British colonial officer found human remains on the island that he believed were European and female. The bones were sent to Fiji for analysis, but were lost. And so the location of Earhart's final stop, and the end of her great adventure, remain a mystery. 📍

GET HOOKED

BOOK

East to the Dawn (1997) by Susan Butler is a full biography and includes Earhart's alleged affair with American aviator Gene Vidal.

TRAVEL

In Burry Port, Wales, where Earhart landed after her Atlantic crossing, there are engraved plaques, while the Amelia Earhart Centre is located just outside Derry/Londonderry, Northern Ireland.



PUBLIC IMAGE

LEFT: Putnam, Earhart's publicist and husband, helps the pilot after her transcontinental flight of June 1931
ABOVE: Famous around the world, Amelia secured many lucrative advertising deals

1 OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

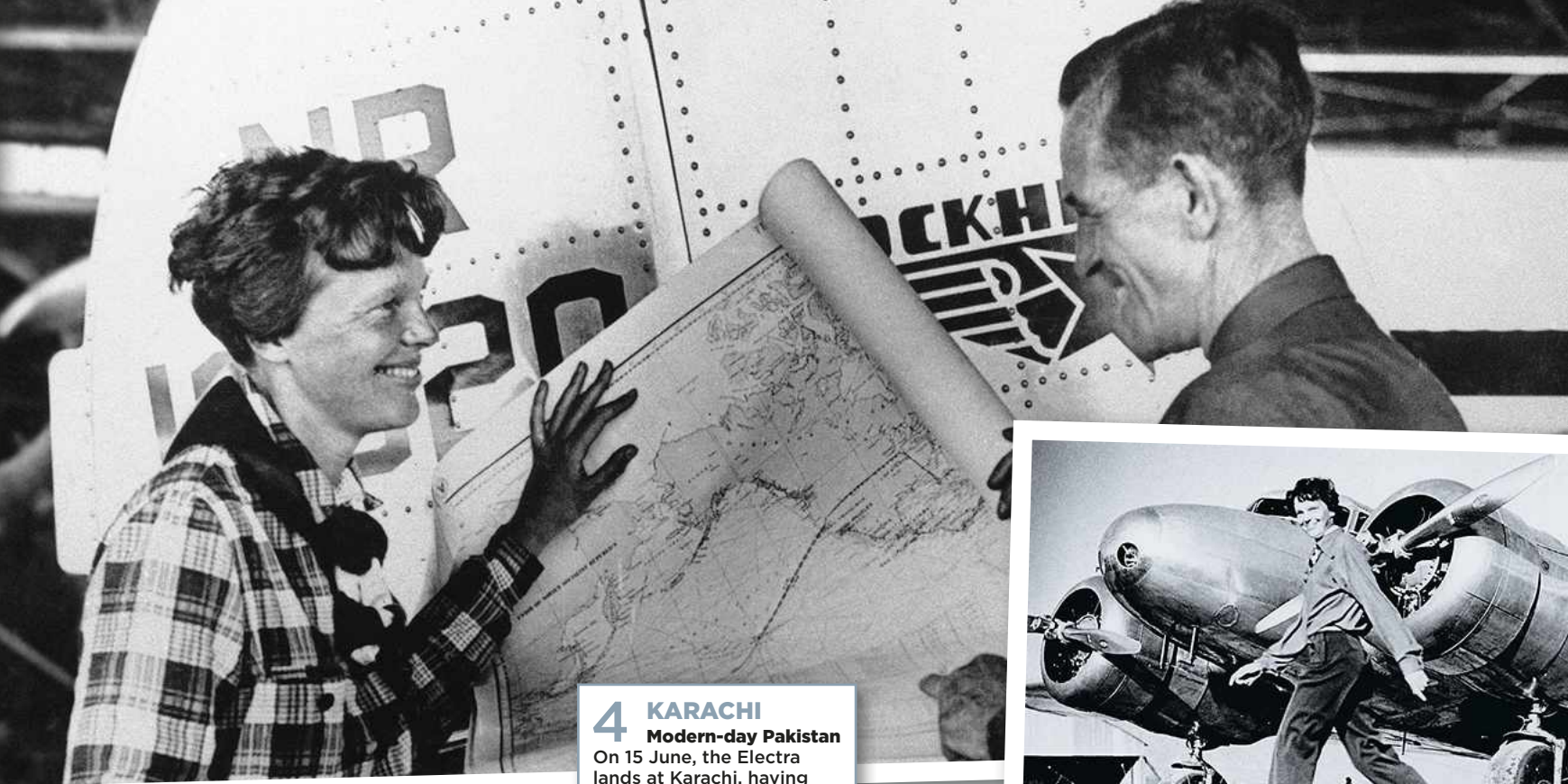
United States

On 20 May 1937, Earhart and Noonan quietly depart the west coast of America to begin their second attempt at flying round the globe.



GEOGRAPHY

Earhart's flight wouldn't have been the first circumnavigation of the globe – some commercial airlines were already essentially flying around the world, many using routes mapped by Noonan. It would have been the longest (29,000 miles) though, as it was a near-equatorial route. Earhart hopped from airfield to airfield across the world, 20-odd hours at a time.



2 MIAMI, FLORIDA United States

Having made public their round-the-world attempt, the duo take off on 1 June 1937, bound first for San Juan in Puerto Rico.

4 KARACHI Modern-day Pakistan

On 15 June, the Electra lands at Karachi, having taken off from Assab in Eritrea, and Earhart becomes the first person to fly non-stop from the Red Sea to India.

5 BANDOENG Now called Bandung, Indonesia

From 21-27 June the team is grounded by a monsoon. The pilot is also unwell and repairs to the aircraft are required.

ADVENTURE TIME

LEFT: Earhart and Noonan discuss the last leg of their route

ABOVE: Earhart strides past her plane, the Electra

6 DARWIN Australia

Arriving 28 June, they packed and posted home their parachutes from here, reasoning they would be useless over the Pacific.

7 LAE Papua New Guinea

Earhart and Noonan's last stop before leaving at noon (local time) on 2 June for Howland Island, which lies over International Date Line. This is the last place they are seen.

8 HOWLAND ISLAND United States

Difficult to locate, this tiny island in the middle of the Pacific, between Australia and Hawaii, is the intended refuelling spot. But Earhart and Noonan never make it.



3 SAINT LOUIS Modern-day Senegal

Leaving Natal, Brazil on 7 June, the aviators set a record for an eastern crossing of the South Atlantic. Finding themselves off course for the intended stopping point of Dakar, they divert to Saint Louis, about 100 miles north.

...▶... EARTHART'S ROUTE
--- DISAPPEARANCE OF PLANE & CREW

KADESH: THE MOTHER OF ALL BATTLES

Julian Humphrys explores the story of **Kadesh**, the first battle in history for which we have real details of the action

While they tramped north towards the great town of Kadesh, the soldiers of the Egyptian army of Ramesses II had no idea that they would shortly be fighting for their lives.

A couple of Bedouin nomads had fallen into the hands of Ramesses' scouts, and they had given the Egyptians the news that they had been hoping for. According to the Bedouins, the army of Ramesses' great northern enemy, the Hittites, had no wish to take on the mighty Egyptian war machine and was skulking near Aleppo, over 100 miles away. Buoyed by this information, the Egyptians continued their advance.

Kadesh stood in modern-day Syria, between the Egyptians to the south and the Hittites to the north, in what is now Turkey. It controlled an important trade route, and the two empires had been squabbling over the town and the region around it for years.

The rulers of Kadesh had played the two empires off against each other, switching sides as the occasion demanded. When the young Ramesses II succeeded as Pharaoh in about 1279 BC, Kadesh was controlled by the Hittites. Determined to bring the town under Egyptian control once and for all, Ramesses raised an army of 20,000 men and 2,000 light chariots. In May 1274 BC, he made his move and, after a month's hard marching, his army was in striking distance of Kadesh.

DIVIDE AND RULE

Ramesses had organised his forces into four divisions, each named after an Egyptian deity – Amun, Re, Ptah and Set – and each made up of about 5,000 archers, swordsmen and spearmen, plus some 500 chariots. Ramesses rode in his personal chariot with the lead division, Amun. The Re division followed, while the other two divisions were much further back, still fording the River Orontes. The Egyptian army was strung out >

HORSING AROUND

Ramesses' favourite horses '**Victory-in-Thebes**' and '**Mut-is-contented**' draw the chariot.

ONE-SIDED VIEW

The Egyptian Pharaoh Ramesses II had his temple at Abu Simbel adorned with pictures telling of his 'victory' at Kadesh



CROWING GLORY

Standing upright in his chariot and shooting a composite bow, **Ramesses II leads his forces into action** against the Hittites. He wears the distinctive blue Khepresh crown.

BEHIND THE SCENES

Hidden by the figure of the Pharaoh, **Ramesses' personal driver, Menna**, controls the two-wheeled light chariot.

ALL A QUIVER

A **quiver of additional arrows** is attached to the wicker side of the chariot. The rider was also equipped with throwing spears.

BATTLE CONTEXT

WHO

EGYPTIANS: c20,000 infantry, and 2,000 chariots, under the command of Ramesses II

HITTITES: c30,000 infantry, and up to 3,500 chariots, under the command of Muwatalli II

WHEN

The date is uncertain, but is thought to have been 1274 BC.

WHY

A struggle for control of the important town of Kadesh, bordering the two empires.

WHERE

The plain alongside River Orontes at Kadesh, near Homs in modern-day Syria.

OUTCOME

Indecisive, with heavy losses on both sides.

BATTLEFIELD KADESH, 1274 BC

along its line of march, but with no serious enemies in the vicinity it hardly seemed to matter. There was surely plenty of time to catch up with the front runners. Ramesses pushed the Amun division on towards Kadesh and, by mid-afternoon, he was camped opposite the town, waiting for the other three divisions to join him.

While his charioteers watered their horses, and his soldiers pitched their tents and set up a defensive barricade around the camp with their shields, Ramesses sent out scouts to reconnoitre the surrounding area. Much to their surprise, they ran into and captured a pair of scouts from the Hittite army. What were they doing there?

AMBUSH AHEAD

A severe beating revealed the alarming truth. Far from being 100 miles away, as the Bedouins had suggested, the Hittite King Muwatalli II was camped with his entire army on the other side of Kadesh, hidden from Egyptian eyes by the mound on which the town was built. And to make matters worse, he was preparing to attack.

The Pharaoh acted quickly. Members of the royal family were sent westwards out of danger while Ramesses' vizier was ordered to head south with all speed to hurry up the advance of the two rearmost Egyptian divisions. But it was too late. The ground echoed

to the thunderous clatter of hooves and the rumble of wheels as an immense force of Hittite chariots swung round south of Kadesh, forded a tributary of the Orontes and formed up ready to attack.

Hittite chariots were heavy machines, designed for shock action. Each carried a driver and two spear-wielding soldiers. These chariots could be devastating against infantry in the open and, that afternoon, they had the ideal target in the Egyptian Re division, which had not yet reached Ramesses' camp.

The heavy chariots crashed into the Egyptians, scattering them in all directions. Trampled by horses' hooves, crushed by wheels and skewered by Hittite spears, the hapless soldiers of the Re division were slaughtered in droves. Many of the panic-stricken survivors made for what they hoped would be the safety of Ramesses' camp. But they were hotly pursued by the Hittite charioteers, who smashed through the unfinished barricade of shields and began causing havoc in and around the camp, slaughtering the soldiers of the Amun division.

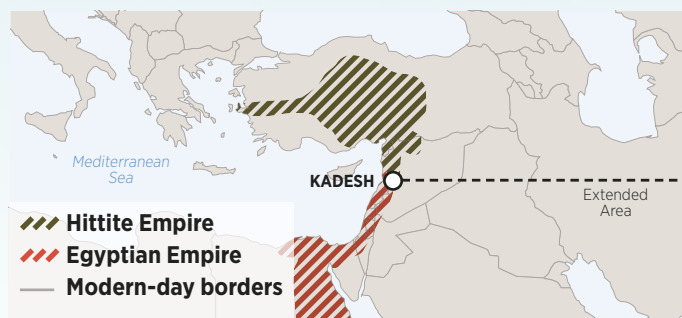
Ramesses was staring defeat in the face, but all was not yet lost. The Hittite chariots had lost all formation and momentum. Their horses were fatigued and many

5,500

Chariots that may have been present at Kadesh – the Egyptian two-man chariots were smaller and faster than the Hittite war machines

THE BATTLE OF KADESH

In 1274 BC, the Egyptians fought the Hittites for control of the trade routes of modern-day Syria. Their armies clashed near the town of Kadesh and, although the Hittites were initially successful, the Egyptians rallied and the battle ended with no clear-cut victor.



MOBILE PLATFORMS

Infantry formed the core of the Egyptian army. Its chariots were primarily designed to be used as mobile firing platforms and avoided close-quarter combat.

EGYPTIAN CHARIOT TACTICS

MANOEUVRABILITY

Egyptian chariots were light and manoeuvrable and could wheel away to avoid their enemies before returning to shoot once again.

KHOPESH

Sickle-shaped bronze sword, which takes its name from the curved hind leg of an animal. A slashing weapon, it could also be used to hook away an opponent's shield.

BRONZE-HEADED SPEAR

Used as a thrusting weapon by the infantrymen of both sides, and as a lance by the Hittite charioteers.

WEAPONS AND ARMOUR

Pharaoh Ramesses' Egyptian army was primarily an infantry force, equipped with spears, swords, axes and, above all, bows. Egyptian expertise in mobilising large numbers of men for building projects could easily be adapted to the raising of an army.

Both sides made use of soldiers supplied by allies and subject peoples – Nubian archers were an important component of Ramesses' army, as were mercenaries from the Aegean.

BRONZE BATTLEAXE

Used by Egyptians in close-quarter fighting.

SHIELD

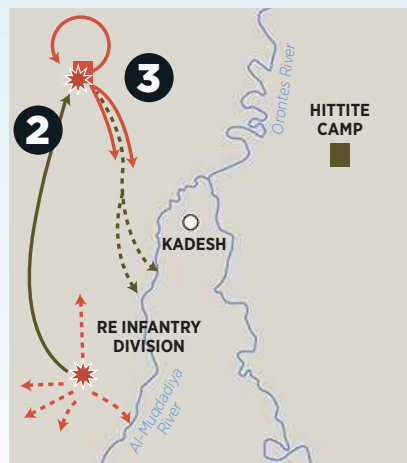
Made of leather stretched over a wooden frame, the shield was carried both on chariots and by foot soldiers.

RISKY MANOEUVRES

Believing that the Hittites were miles away, Pharaoh Ramesses II allowed his army to become dangerously strung out

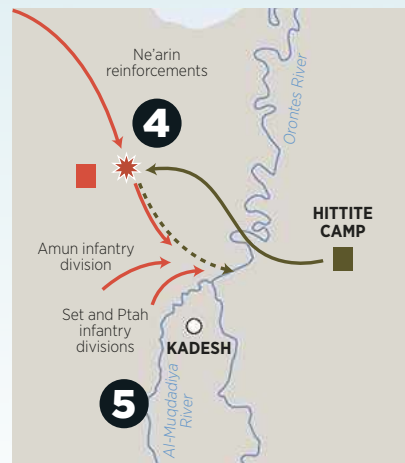


1 Marching to join the Amun Division in the Pharaoh's camp, the Egyptian Re Division is caught in the open by a surprise attack from Hittite chariots and routed.



2 The Hittites begin to plunder the Egyptian camp. But their chariots have lost momentum and lack manoeuvrability.

3 Ramesses pulls together a force of chariots, attacks the disorganised Hittites and forces them back.

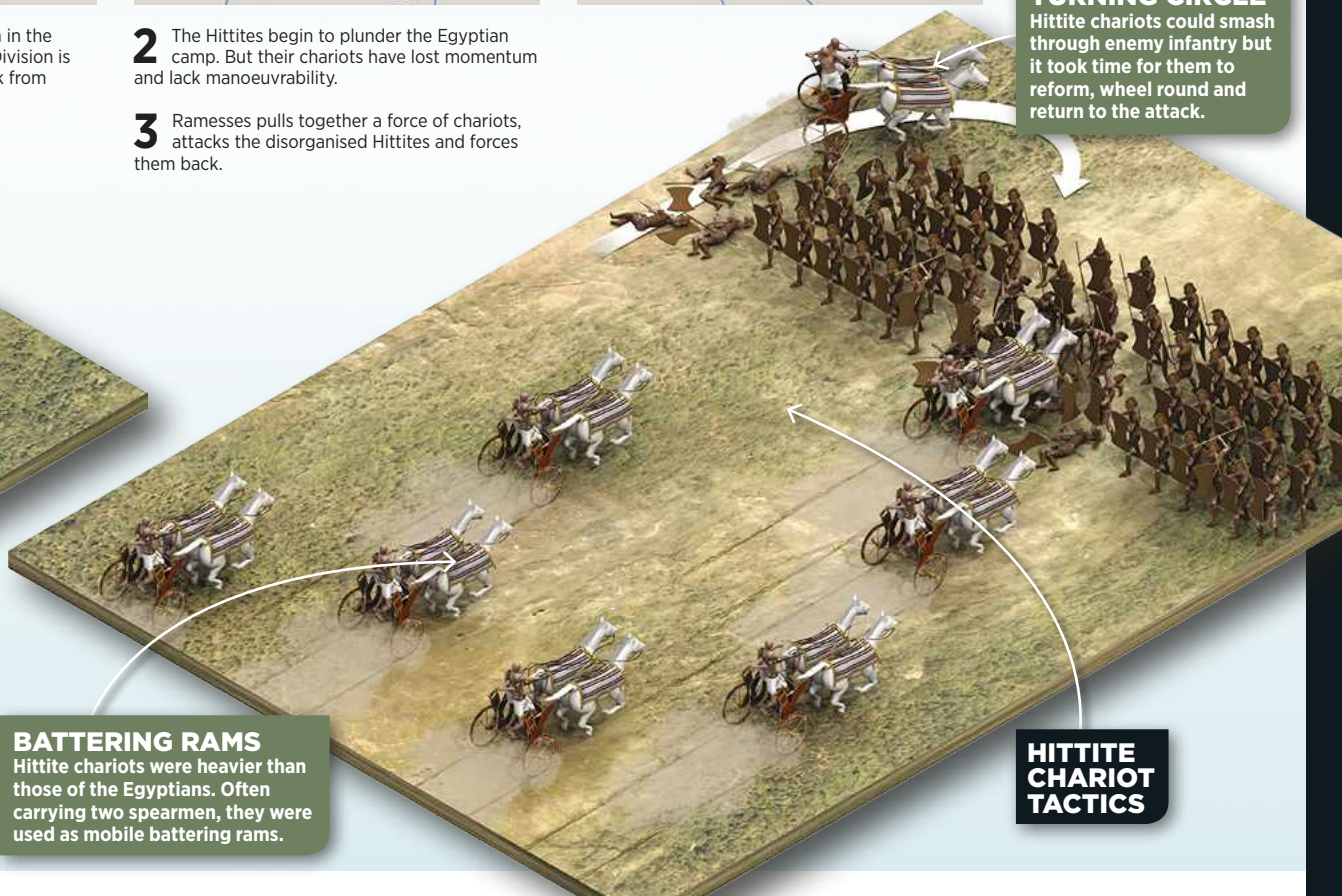


4 The Hittite King Muwatalli orders a fresh attack, but the Egyptians have received reinforcements and the Hittites are once again driven back across the Orontes.

5 The Ptah and Set divisions finally arrive on the scene and the fighting peters out.

➔ Hittite advance
➔ Egyptian advance
➔ Hittite retreat
➔ Egyptian retreat

TURNING CIRCLE
Hittite chariots could smash through enemy infantry but it took time for them to reform, wheel round and return to the attack.



BATTERING RAMS
Hittite chariots were heavier than those of the Egyptians. Often carrying two spearmen, they were used as mobile battering rams.

HITTITE CHARIOT TACTICS



COMPOSITE BOW
Made of wood, horn and sinew, its flexibility made it more powerful than a bow of the same size made from a single stave of wood. Its small size made it ideal for use on a chariot.



GIVE PEACE A CHANCE

Following Kadesh, a historic peace treaty is brokered in the Middle East

Ramesses fell back south with his battered army, leaving Kadesh and the region around it under the control of the Hittites. Some say his army was greeted with catcalls and whistles as it retreated through the region of Canaan. The news of Ramesses' set-back led to revolts in Canaan and Syria, and the Pharaoh was to spend years trying to re-establish Egyptian rule there. Low-level hostilities with the Hittites continued, but the Hittites were more worried about the expansion of the Assyrian Kingdom to their east. In c1259 BC, the new Hittite King Hattusili III offered Ramesses a formal peace treaty, which he accepted, and the two lands lived in peace for nearly a century.

KEY STONE

The peace treaty agreed in 1259 BC is **the earliest surviving example** of its kind. The treaty dealt with extradition, the arbitration of disputes, and mutual economic aid. It was cemented by the marriage of the Hittite king's daughter to Ramesses II.

WRITING ON THE WALL

A replica of one of the clay tablets recording **the treaty is now hung in the** General Assembly building of the **United Nations in New York**.

of the Hittites soldiers were by now less interested in killing Egyptians than in relieving them of their property. They soon abandoned the fight and instead began plundering the camp.

COUNTER ATTACK

Sensing an opportunity, the Egyptian Pharaoh gathered together the chariots of his bodyguard and personally led a counter-attack. The lighter Egyptian chariots came into their own as they circled around the unwieldy mass of their Hittite opponents. Weaving in and out of the fray, they avoided close-quarter combat, instead pouring devastating volleys of arrows into their outmanoeuvred opponents.

Furthermore, not all of the Amun division had given up the fight. As individual Hittite chariots ground to a halt, their drivers or horses killed or their wheels broken, groups of Egyptians are said to have hauled their crews off the chariots by their long hair before cutting their throats with their wicked khopesh swords.

Soon, the triumphant Hittite advance had turned into a disorganised retreat.

For the Egyptians, the immediate moment of crisis had passed and, at the same time, Ramesses received much-needed reinforcements in the form of the Ne'arin, an elite force of warriors who had arrived in Syria by sea and marched inland to link up with the main army.

156

Number of children Ramesses is believed to have fathered with his many wives

Watching his attack run out of steam and his men fall back, Muwatalli ordered a second wave of chariots into battle, but this time the Egyptians were ready for them. The Hittites were driven back, many ending up in the Orontes, where they drowned. The fighting petered out and, as the day drew to a close, the two remaining Egyptian divisions finally arrived on the scene.

Both sides had suffered crippling losses. Two of Ramesses' divisions had been severely mauled, while Muwatalli had lost two of his brothers, the royal scribe, the

“The Hittites had lost too many chariots to be able to defeat the Egyptians”

commander of his bodyguard and countless chariots.

DEADLOCK

The following day, it seems the two battered armies prepared to battle once again. It is not clear whether they actually came to blows, but if they did the result was indecisive. The Hittites had lost too many of their prized chariots to be able to defeat the Egyptians, but their infantry had taken little or no part in the previous day's fighting and were fresh and ready. It was stalemate.

The two kings faced each other across the

Orontes and Ramesses blinked first. As he realised that he had no chance of capturing Kadesh, it is believed that the Egyptian Pharaoh accepted an offer of a cease-fire and ordered a withdrawal. It seems likely that Muwatalli was highly relieved that he did.

Some historians suggest that before departing, Ramesses had some of the soldiers of the Amun and Re divisions executed in full view of the Hittites as a punishment for their supposed cowardice the previous day.

Ramesses' propaganda machine would try to portray the battle as a great victory, but there was no avoiding the fact that Kadesh remained in Hittite hands and that the campaign as a whole had been a failure for the Pharaoh. ○

Temple of Ramesses at Abu Simbel, southern Egypt



THE SUPREME SELF-PUBLICIST

Egyptian Pharaoh Ramesses II left his own version of events for history

His army had been badly mauled and he'd failed to capture Kadesh, but Ramesses wasn't going to let the truth get in the way of a good story. His scribes and stonemasons were soon hard at work

portraying Kadesh as a crushing victory, won almost single-handedly by the Pharaoh himself. Ramesses was one of the great builders of Ancient Egypt. He had enormous statues created in his image, notably at the great

temple at Abu Simbel. He frequently had inscriptions on monuments of other kings altered to suit his purposes, and had his own inscriptions carved extra-deeply so they could never be erased.

GET HOOKED!

Find out more about the battle and those involved

MUSEUM

If you can't make the journey to Egypt, don't despair. A seven-ton bust of Ramesses II from his mausoleum at Luxor is on display in the British Museum.

BOOK

For a scholarly introduction to Ancient Egypt and its wars, try Toby Wilkinson's *The Rise and Fall of Ancient Egypt*, Bloomsbury Publishing (2011).

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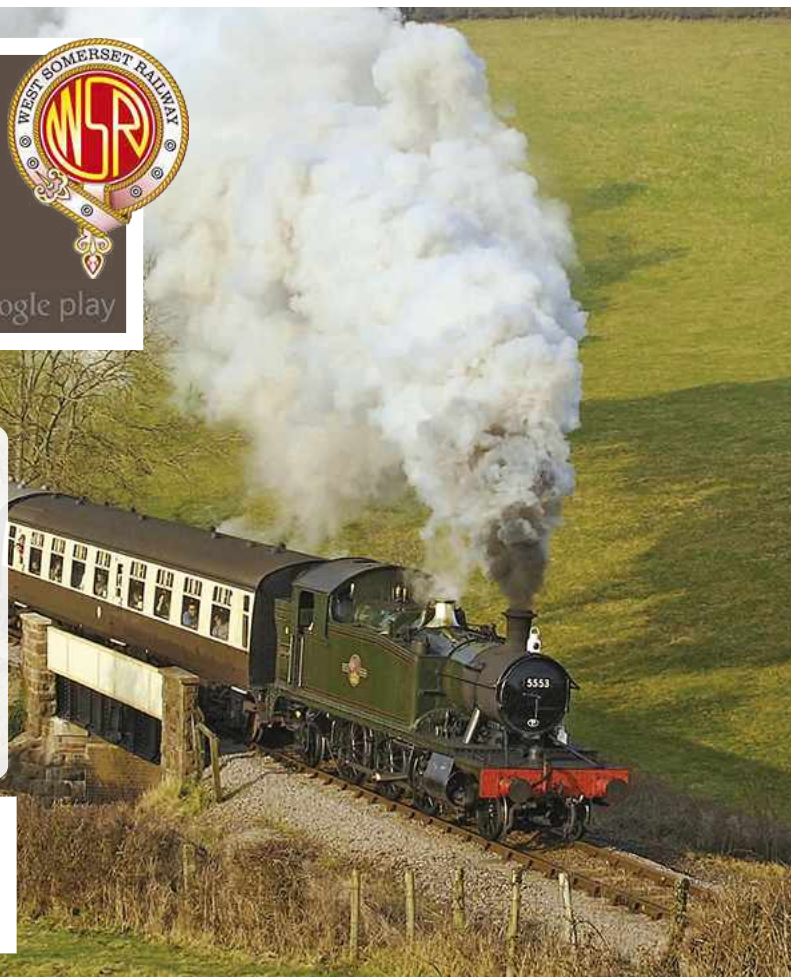
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The toys that made history

Take a look inside history's toy box – these influential playthings have taught generations of kids valuable life skills. Plus, they're a lot of fun!

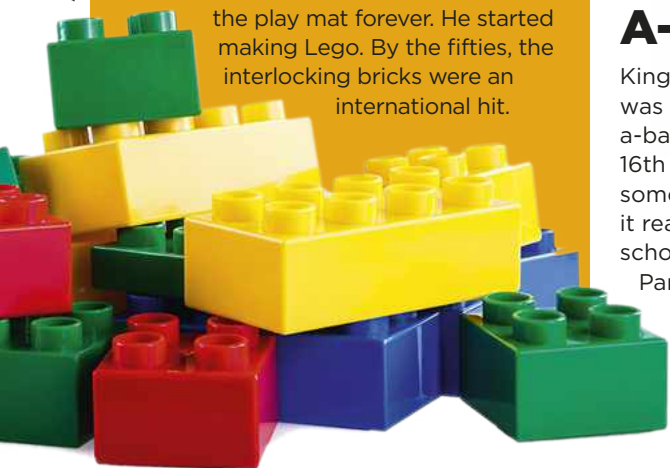
TEDDY BEARS

The iconic teddy bear, which is such a firm family favourite today, was officially created in 1902. The story goes that, while on a hunting trip, American President Teddy Roosevelt refused to shoot a bear cub. This inspired a New York toymaker to name one of its adorable creations 'Teddy's Bear'. Soon after, a major ursula craze swept the country, and then the world.



BUILDING BLOCKS

Toy cubes have been around for hundreds of years. Basic alphabet blocks have existed since at least the 17th century, and have remained largely unchanged, barring the evolution from wood to plastic. But then, in 1949, a Danish toymaker changed the play mat forever. He started making Lego. By the fifties, the interlocking bricks were an international hit.



CUP-IN-A-BALL

King Henry III of France was possibly the cup-in-a-ball's biggest fan. In the 16th century, his enthusiasm for it started something of a fad. A hundred years later, it reached its height. Much like kids at school with the latest trend, the streets of Paris were filled with people of all ages, and classes, trying to get their little wooden balls into their cups.



THE KITE

First taking to the skies over China around 1000 BC, the kite slowly spread throughout the Far East. Early examples existed in India, Polynesia and even New Zealand. After the Italian explorer Marco Polo saw the flying marvels on his eastern travels in the 13th century, he brought tales of the wonders back to Europe. But the first kite didn't actually arrive in the West for about another 400 years.



YO-YO

Much like its own up-and-down motion, the yo-yo is prone to highs and lows of popularity. First played with in c500 BC Greece – artistic portrayals and some actual yo-yos from the time survive – it was popular again in the Mayan Era, c700 AD, and globally in the 18th century. And, of course in the playgrounds of the 20th and 21st centuries.





DOLLS

Barbie, launched in 1959, is probably the most iconic doll ever. But her ancestry goes way back, possibly to prehistoric times, and the oldest surviving dolls date from c2500 BC. Some cultures placed religious or symbolic meanings on their mini-human figures. Kachina dolls, for instance, were used by some Native Americans to pass on their tribal heritage.

GUNS

Controversial though they are, kids have been playing with toy guns almost since the real weapons first went into mass production. When the American Civil War ended in 1865, the previously busy ammunitions manufacturers found themselves with nothing to do. So they switched around a few things and started selling cap guns. Now we have water pistols, air rifles and even Nerf guns.



PLANES, TRAINS AND AUTOMOBILES

For as long as humans have been moving around, there have been toys mimicking the modes of transport. From simple wooden boats and horses, the technological developments of the last two centuries have also added trains, cars, planes and space shuttles to the toy box.



SPINNING TOP

Children have been whipping tops into a spin since Ancient Greek times. More than just a toy, the top has various cultural significances. The Maori of New Zealand created a humming top – used to wail

during mourning rituals – while Jewish children traditionally twirl a four-sided 'dreidel' at Hanukkah.



ROCKING HORSES

During Queen Victoria's reign, quite a few toys became hugely popular – the kaleidoscope, the diablo, the thaumatrope (which made pictures move, a little like a flicker book) – but few are more iconic than the rocking horse. Rich children would have had dappled greys with real pony hair, while poorer boys and girls would have had simpler hobby horses.



TAKE THE QUIZ!

Are you **Lego** mad or a **Barbie** girl? Find out which toy you are with our quiz at **www.historyrevealed.com** – go on, have a play...

Share your results with us:



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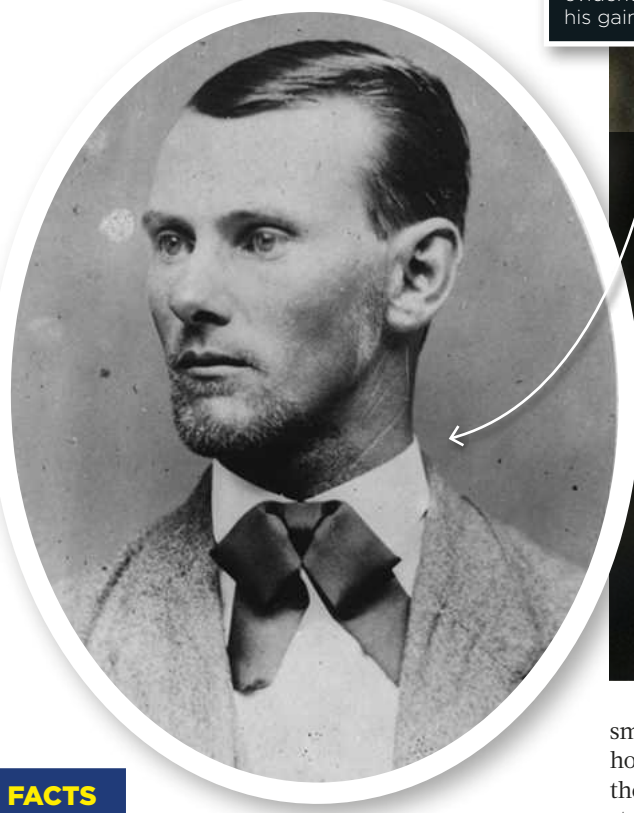
The Assassination of Jesse James

Mark Glancy follows the true life-and-death story of celebrity outlaw Jesse James, comparing it with the Hollywood hit

Jesse James is one of the best known American folk heroes. Celebrated as an outlaw who fought against an overweening government, and who stole from rich corporations for the benefit of poor farmers, his legend has been told in dime novels, ballads and films. Traditionally, Hollywood has been eager to portray him as a chivalrous hero. *The Assassination of Jesse James by the Coward Robert Ford* therefore represents a sharp corrective to the fanciful, romanticized folklore surrounding James. Although the film deals only with the last year of his life, it offers a more accurate and realistic portrait of the outlaw, and one that suggests his entire career was characterized by pitiless violence rather than heroism or chivalry. Indeed, Brad Pitt's Jesse James is so ruthless and menacing that it leads audiences to ponder the circumstances that could produce such a man, and the circumstances that would allow him to be regarded as a hero.

CIVIL WAR STRIFE

Jesse James's banditry had its origins not in the Wild West but in the American Civil War. His family owned a farm in the border state of Missouri, where southern rebels and Union loyalists frequently clashed in the decade before the war. As slave-owners, the James family supported the Confederacy, and were fiercely opposed to the abolition of slavery and the imposition of federal authority. Born in 1847, Jesse was barely a teenager when the Civil War began in 1861. His older brother Frank immediately joined the rebels, fighting at first in the Confederate Army and then with the 'bushwhackers' who led guerrilla raids against Union soldiers,



THE FACTS

Release date: 2007
Director: Andrew Dominik
Cast: Brad Pitt, Casey Affleck, Mary-Louise Parker, Sam Shepard, Sam Rockwell

What do you think of *The Assassination of Jesse James*? An epic western or an over-long snore-fest? Get in touch and let us know:

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editor@historyrevealed.com

attacked government posts, burnt down the homes of loyalist families and, in some cases, murdered the inhabitants. In turn, Union soldiers ruthlessly hunted the rebels, who were often their neighbours. In 1863, a Union militia raided the James farm, seeking to capture Frank, and beat and whipped the defiant, young Jesse.

One year later, Jesse and his brother joined William T 'Bloody Bill' Anderson's bushwhackers. If the 16-year-old Jesse had not been brutalized enough by the war already, riding with this notoriously vicious gang sealed his destiny. In September 1864, Frank and Jesse participated in the infamous raid on Centralia, Missouri, where Anderson led around 80 rebel guerrillas into the

GIVING TO THE POOR?

Jesse James was seen as the '**Robin Hood of the West**', but there is no evidence that he shared his gains with the needy.

"Yeah, just ain't no peace with old Jesse around. You ought to pity my poor wife."

MAIN: Brad Pitt's performance reveals how deeply Jesse James sank into depression in the last year of his life

LEFT: The outlaw enjoyed celebrity status and mass support during his life, despite his deadly criminal actions

small town and looted shops, robbed homes, and held up a stagecoach. They then blockaded the railway lines and stormed a train when it screeched to a halt. Finding nearly two dozen unarmed Union soldiers on board, the gang forced the men to strip before executing them. Even then, they did not flee, but proceeded to rob the passengers. A Union militia was sent in pursuit, but they suffered equally horrific treatment, as Anderson's guerrillas scalped them and dismembered their bodies.

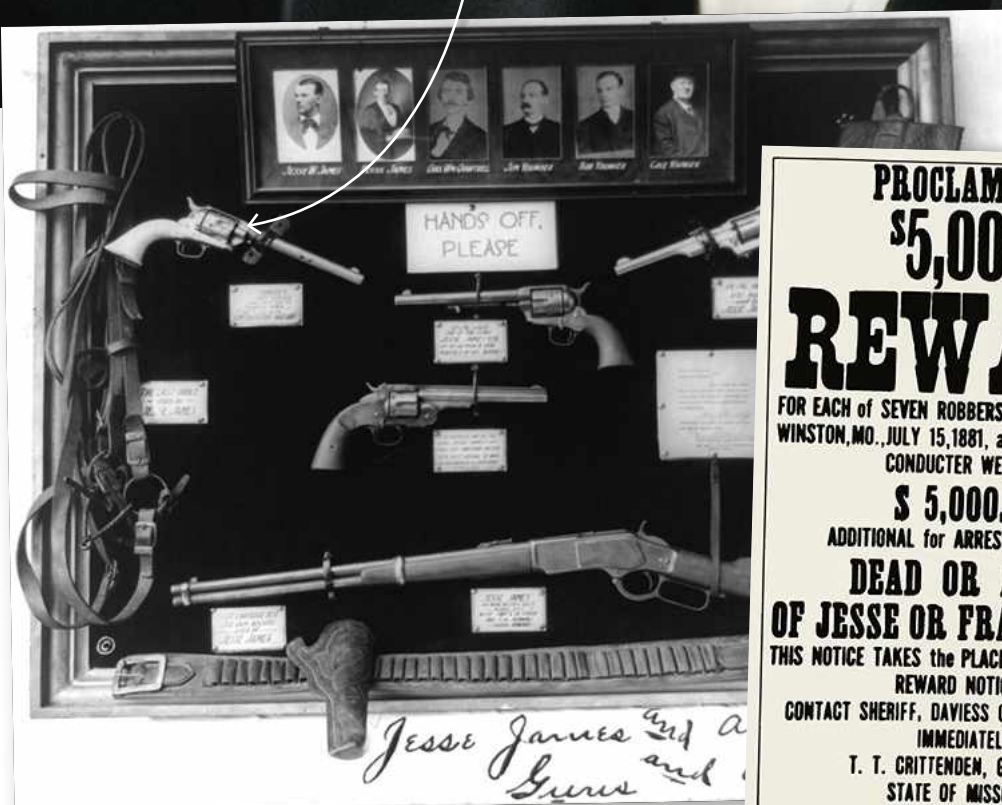
Such barbarism became second nature to Jesse during the Civil War. By the time the war ended in 1865, he had suffered a near-fatal gunshot wound, but the impact on his mind was far greater. The war would never end for him, and the rest of his life would be spent terrifying, robbing and murdering people. At first, he was a follower rather than a leader in the criminal gangs that raided banks,



SEVEN-FIGURE SHOOTER

The most famous of James's weapons was his **Colt .45 pistol** – in 2013, it was valued at \$1.6 million.

“The film is a tragedy, rather than a paean to the West.”



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STATE OF MISSOURI
JULY 26, 1881

“I guess I’ll take my guns off... for fear the neighbours might spy them.”

FAR LEFT: Such was James’s fame that his son, Jesse James Junior, was able to charge people to see his collection of guns, holsters and boots used by his father’s gang.

LEFT: Following a train robbery by Jesse James and his gang in 1881, the Governor or Missouri issued a \$5,000 reward for James, dead or alive. At the time of his death, the bounty on his head was too large for Robert Ford to ignore.

THE REEL STORY THE ASSASSINATION OF JESSE JAMES

JESSE THE JOKER

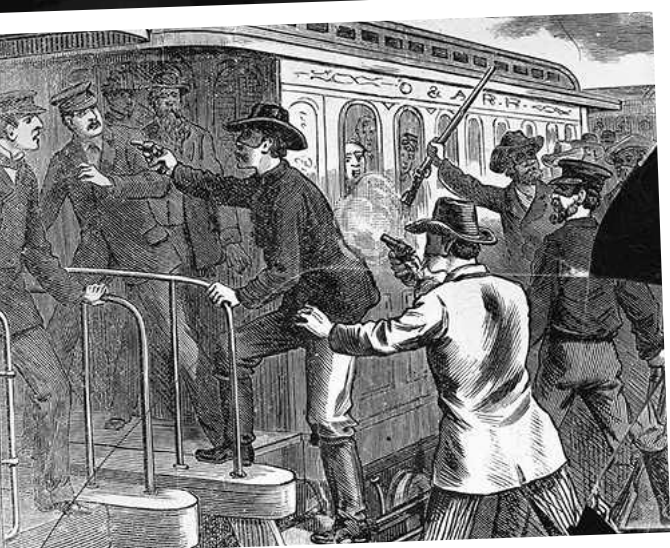
During his final train robbery in September 1881, Jesse put on a charismatic performance, denouncing the railway corporations, **quoting from the Bible**, and taking a bow as he left.

THEATRICAL DEATH

Robert went on tour with his brother Charley in a stage show entitled **'I Killed Jesse James'** – his re-enactments of the shooting were not well received as many criticised his cowardice.

“Whenever a train robbery or a bank cracking operation transpires... the James-Younger boys receive all the censure.”

LEFT: Even though there was no denying their involvement in dozens of robberies, Jesse would write letters to local newspapers, pleading his innocence
MAIN: In an iconic scene from the film, James commits a night-time train robbery



but in 1869, he and Frank held up a bank in Gallatin, Missouri, and Jesse shot the cashier, mistakenly believing him to be the former Union army officer who had killed 'Bloody Bill'. He was mistaken, but his public boasting about taking revenge reached the ears of newspaper editor John Newman Edwards. His newspaper, the *Kansas City Times*, was staunchly opposed to the post-war Reconstruction programme the government imposed on defeated Confederate states, and Jesse was treated as a hero in its pages.

RIGHTEOUS REBEL

For the next 12 years, Jesse was a famous – or, depending on your perspective, an infamous – outlaw, who led many bank, train and stagecoach robberies that routinely involved murder. He would often go on to protest his innocence

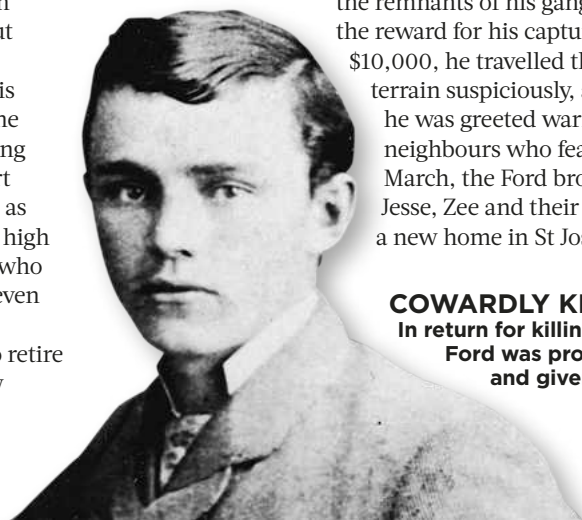
in letters written to newspapers and, in them, he took the opportunity to promote his public image as a righteous rebel. He married his first cousin, Zee Mimms, and had two children, but the family was constantly on the move and in hiding. Frank and Jesse survived a calamitous bank raid in Northfield, Minnesota, in 1876, but the other members of their gang were either killed or captured. This proved to be a turning point for the James brothers as their trusted gang dissolved. Their grassroots support among the defeated rebels waned as Reconstruction foundered. And a high reward was promised for anyone who helped to capture them, making even their allies hard to trust.

By late 1881, Frank was eager to retire from crime, and Jesse sought new

criminal comrades. Among these were Dick Liddil and Charley Ford. Charley lived with his younger brother Robert and their widowed sister Martha in a remote house not far from where Jesse grew up in western Missouri. The Ford home became a hub for Jesse and the remnants of his gang, but with the reward for his capture now set at \$10,000, he travelled this familiar terrain suspiciously, and in turn he was greeted warily by the neighbours who feared him. In March, the Ford brothers joined Jesse, Zee and their two children in a new home in St Joseph, Missouri,

COWARDLY KILLER

In return for killing James, Robert Ford was promised \$10,000 and given a pardon





“He’s just a human being.”

MAIN: Casey Affleck takes aim while Jesse James has his back to him in his haunting depiction of Robert Ford

BELOW: Frank James (second from right) stands in a funeral parlour, over the body of his brother Jesse shortly before the burial

BODY DOUBLE

Rumours soon spread that Jesse had faked his own death, with Robert Ford’s help. The **body was exhumed in 1995** and, thanks to DNA testing, confirmed to be the outlaw’s.



Ones to watch: Jesse James

Jesse James

(Henry King, 1939)

Tyrone Power’s Jesse James is a wholesome and righteous hero in this entertaining but largely fictional film.

I Shot Jesse James

(Sam Fuller, 1949)

The ‘coward’ Robert Ford is front and centre in this pacy western that plays fast and loose with facts.

The True Story of Jesse James

(Nicholas Ray, 1957)

A film not quite as



John Ireland stars as Ford in *I Shot Jesse James*

truthful as its title suggests, it does at least acknowledge the impact of the American Civil War on the young outlaw’s development.

ostensibly so they could scout locations for future bank robberies. But 21-year-old Robert Ford was plotting to collect the reward money on Jesse’s life.

After a week in which Jesse watched the brothers relentlessly, Robert finally found his opportunity. On the morning of 3 April 1882, the Ford brothers were with Jesse in the living room, and he had temporarily removed his own holster and guns so they would not be seen by the neighbours. Oddly, Jesse then climbed on a chair to dust a picture hanging high on a wall. It was then, while Jesse was unarmed and had his back to the Fords, that Robert shot and killed him. The brothers were convicted of murder – they had, after all, conspired to shoot an unarmed man in the back – but the governor of Missouri immediately pardoned them. They went

on to exploit their notoriety by staging a show in which they re-enacted the killing, but a fog of shame and cowardice surrounded them. Charley killed himself in 1884, and Robert was the victim of a revenge attack in 1892, in which he himself was shot in the back.

The story of the last year of Jesse James’ life is told with admirable accuracy in *The Assassination of Jesse James by the Coward Robert Ford*, and both Brad Pitt and Casey Affleck give remarkable, career-defining performances. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the film, however, is its mournful, haunting tone. It is a tragedy rather than a paean to the West, and one that is all the more powerful for refusing to follow in the footsteps of the more engaging and dynamic portrayals of Jesse James. 📌

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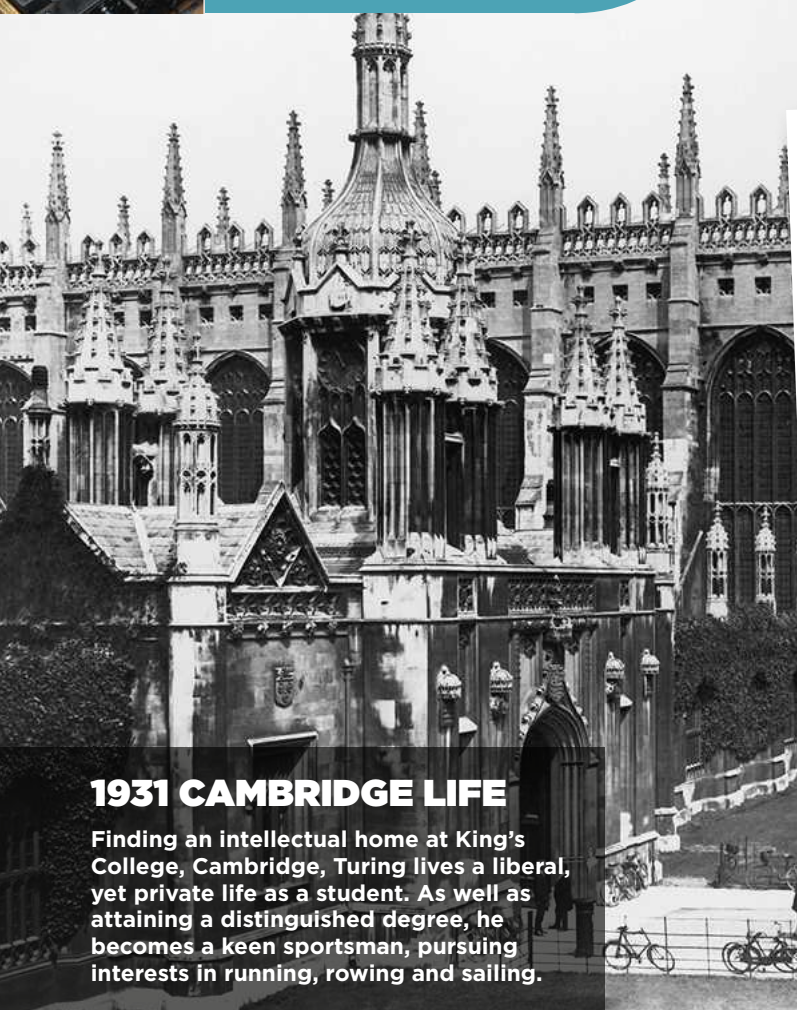
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TRAGIC HERO
Dr Alan Turing's
life was one of
incredible genius
and quiet heroism,
until its sad end...

ALAN TURING: THE ENIGMA

A brilliant mathematician, a top-secret code-breaker and a computing genius, in his short lifetime Turing changed the world. But the world barely knew about him, as **Daniel Cossins** explains...



1931 CAMBRIDGE LIFE

Finding an intellectual home at King's College, Cambridge, Turing lives a liberal, yet private life as a student. As well as attaining a distinguished degree, he becomes a keen sportsman, pursuing interests in running, rowing and sailing.



1939 ALL CHANGE

In August 1939 – the calm before the storm of WWII – Turing goes sailing in Sussex. Within a matter of weeks, war is declared, and he joins a covert code-cracking team, hidden at Bletchley Park.

The day after Britain declared war on Germany, Alan Turing arrived at Bletchley Park, a 19th-century country pile in Buckinghamshire. Turing had not come to admire the architecture, though. Admiral Sir Hugh 'Quex' Sinclair had commandeered the mansion as the secret headquarters for the Government Code and Cypher School. Turing, a 27-year-old Cambridge-educated mathematician, was among dozens of boffins whisked away to Bletchley to join 'Captain Ridley's shooting party'. Their real task was deadly serious: decipher encrypted Nazi messages.

Turing took digs at the Crown Inn at Shenley Brook End, a hamlet a few miles from Bletchley Park. He would stay for the most of the war, cycling to and from work every day – often donning a gas mask in summer to protect

against pollen – and never speaking a word of his assignment to outsiders. Scruffy-looking and socially awkward, Turing earned a reputation as an eccentric loner. His landlady, Mrs Ramshaw, initially took him for a shirker, muttering that an able-bodied young man should be doing his bit. Little did she know her lodger was the chief architect of the machine that broke the German Enigma code, a clandestine triumph that opened the floodgates to vital intelligence and hastened the Allied victory in World War II.

BECOMING ALAN

Alan Mathison Turing was born in London on 23 June 1912. His father was in the Indian Civil Service and both his parents returned to Madras the following year, sending Alan and his brother to a couple in St Leonards-on-Sea, near Hastings. Turing first went to a boarding school in Sussex before arriving at Sherborne

School, Dorset, in 1926. Here, he displayed a flair for maths, spending hours on degree-level problems. He also formed an intense friendship with fellow pupil Christopher Morcom. For Turing, the relationship held romantic promise. He was devastated, then, when Morcom died of tuberculosis in 1930.

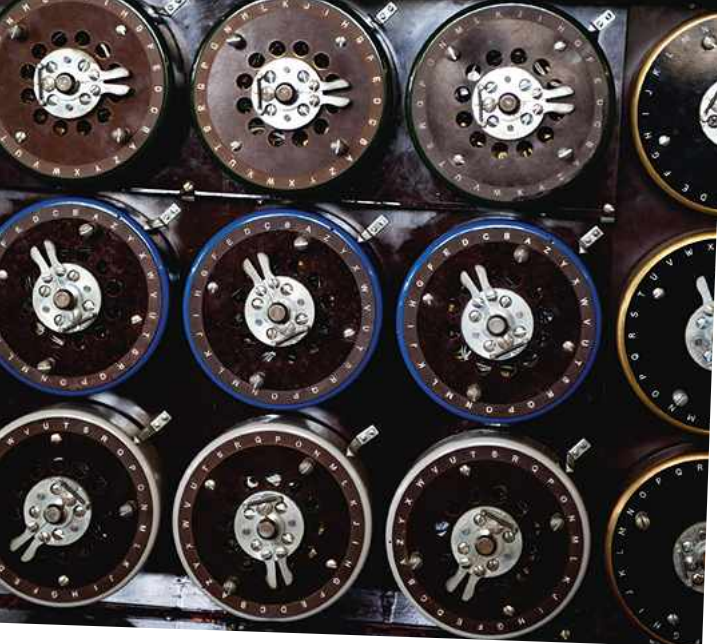
A year later, Turing became an undergraduate at King's College, Cambridge, a place known for its tolerance of free-ranging intellectual enquiry and erotic experimentation. It was here that Turing truly embraced his homosexuality. But he was not urbane enough to be part of the literary circles usually associated with the King's College gay scene. He was shy, his clothes were tatty, and he was more interested in rowing.

Turing's early work at Cambridge was in pure mathematics. His 1934 dissertation earned him a first-class degree and a fellowship at King's. Still just 22, Turing looked set for the stereotypical path of an eccentric Cambridge maths don. As his work over the following year demonstrated, however, Turing's exceptional mind would push him in an altogether different direction.

Turing had begun to consider the German *Entscheidungsproblem* or 'decision problem' – the question of whether all human deductive reasoning can be reduced, at least in principle, to simple sets of well-defined instructions, now known as algorithms. Turing answered

GORDON BROWN,
FORMER PRIME MINISTER
"It is no exaggeration to say that,
without his outstanding contribution,
the history of the Second World War
could have been very different."

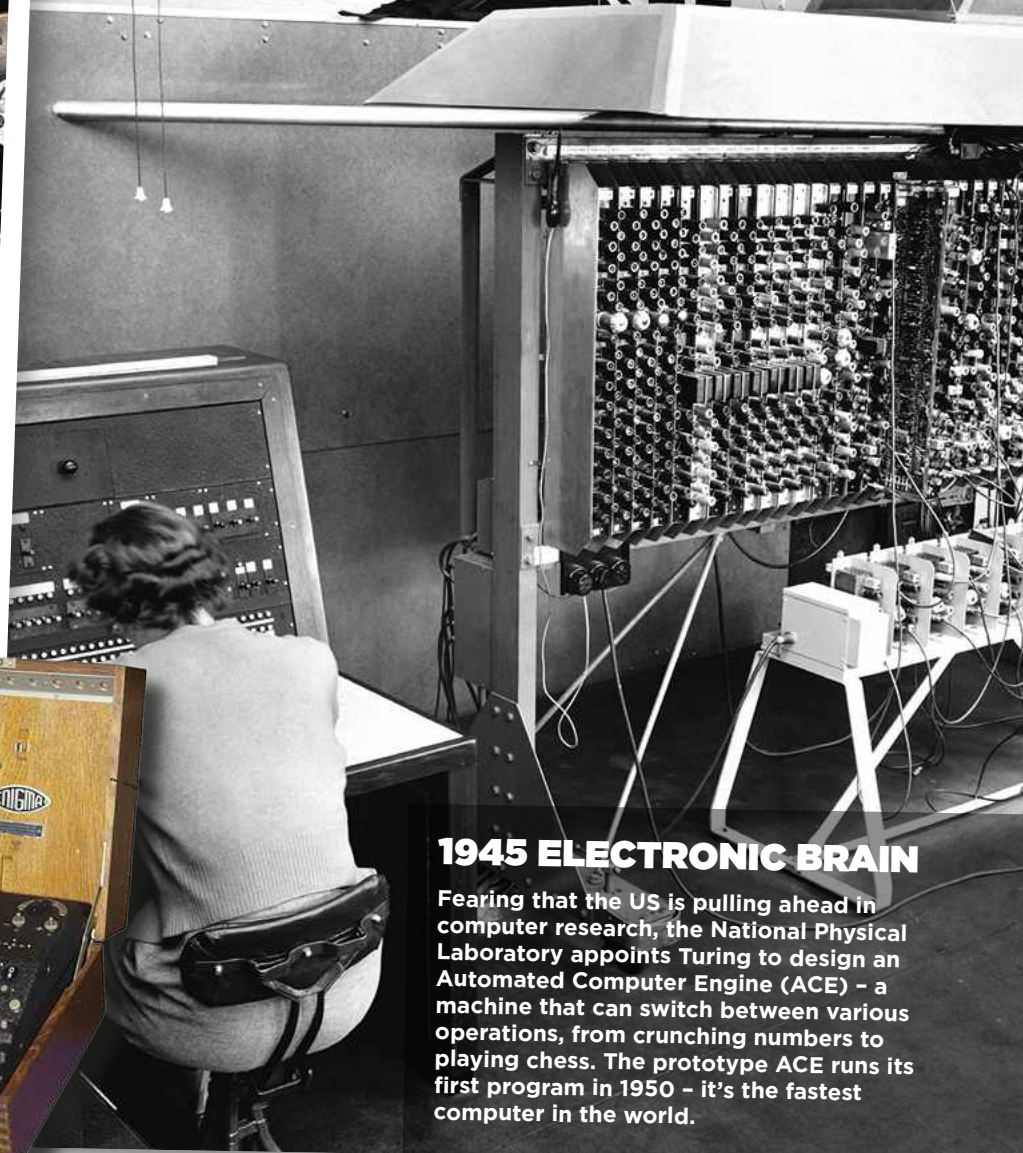
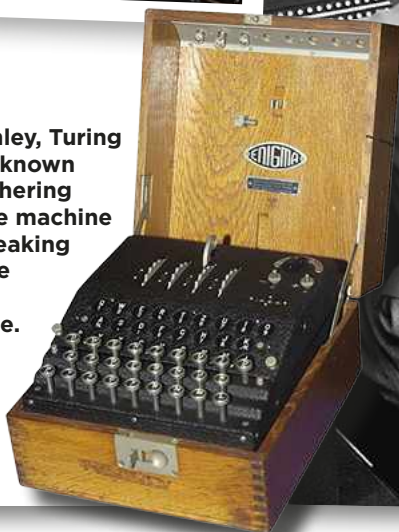




1940 BUILDING THE BOMBE

In March 1940, while at Bletchley, Turing designs a mechanical device, known as a Bombe, capable of deciphering encrypted Nazi messages. The machine mechanises the process of breaking the Enigma, enabling the code breakers to decrypt German messages at a much faster rate.

CIPHER MACHINE
The German Enigma code was uncrackable, until Turing started work on it



1945 ELECTRONIC BRAIN

Fearing that the US is pulling ahead in computer research, the National Physical Laboratory appoints Turing to design an Automated Computer Engine (ACE) – a machine that can switch between various operations, from crunching numbers to playing chess. The prototype ACE runs its first program in 1950 – it's the fastest computer in the world.

that question in a 1937 paper – it's a no. In the process, he conceived a hypothetical machine that could perform any calculation so long as it could be presented as an algorithm.

This idea of a 'universal machine' was extremely far-fetched, and even Turing had no plans to build one. But it would later form the theoretical foundation on which personal computers were built. Turing, at the age of 25, had imagined a mechanical application of logic that would have far-reaching and world-changing consequences.

“In just a few months, Turing came up with a blueprint for a machine that could attack the Enigma code.”

None of that was clear at the time, though, and Turing received few plaudits. He spent the next couple of years doing a PhD at Princeton University, where he also tried to build a cipher machine – a side project that allowed him to combine his passion for logic with his impulse to build things. “One of them is pretty well impossible to decode without the key...” Turing wrote to his mother. “I expect I could sell them

to HM Government for quite an additional sum, but I am rather doubtful of the morality of such things.”

CRACKING THE CODE

As it happened, Turing had no qualms about working for the government. On his return to England in 1938, he was recruited to a course sponsored by the Government Code and Cypher School. That year, he also watched the Disney movie *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, being particularly affected by the scene in which the

Wicked Queen soaks an apple in her poisonous brew. According to his biographer, Andrew Hodges, Turing took to muttering the Queen's verses – “Dip the apple in the brew, let the sleeping death seep through...” – over and over.

A year later he was working full-time at Bletchley Park. As World War II lurched into action, the Germans were disguising their messages using a state-of-the-art cryptographic

contraption called the Enigma. This typewriter-like machine was equipped with a series of rotors whose movement produced ever-changing alphabetic substitutions for each letter. As far as the Nazis were concerned, the Enigma code was unbreakable.

Turing had other ideas. At Bletchley, he was assigned to lead Hut Eight, which focused on the theoretical side of things. In just a few months, Turing came up with a blueprint for a machine that could attack the Enigma code. The result was a 'Bombe' – so named because of the clicking sound it made as it worked. Polish mathematicians had developed a similar device in the run up to war, but Turing's creation was much faster and more sophisticated.

Standing nearly 2 metres tall and over 2 metres wide, Turing's Bombe was an electro-mechanical behemoth. It leaked oil, it jammed, and it occasionally gave its operators an electrical shock. But it worked. It was capable of simulating the work of 30 Enigma machines at once, and of breaking the code over and over again; the Allies could now read Germany's secret messages. The first Bombe was installed in March 1940, and by the end of the war, more than 200 were at work. Turing eventually found a way to crack the naval Enigma code, too – an even tougher nut – leading to a sharp decrease in the number of Allied ships sunk by German U-boats.



1952 CHEMICAL CASTRATION

Turing is convicted of gross indecency after admitting a sexual relationship with a man. He is sentenced to a course of oestrogen 'treatment' to suppress his libido. The drug, which is administered by injection, has extreme side effects.



1950 TURING TEST

While at Manchester University, Turing publishes a paper addressing the issue of whether or not a machine can be intelligent. It describes a test that would allow so-called 'artificial intelligence' to be judged. In 2014, it is claimed that the test has been passed for the first time, by a computer called 'Eugene', in a Reading University event.

Turing wasn't solely responsible for breaking the Enigma. Hundreds of people put his ideas into practice by building and operating the machines. Nevertheless, according to cryptanalyst Hugh Alexander, who worked under Turing at Bletchley, "There should be no question... Turing's work was the biggest factor in Hut Eight's success." Turing received an OBE in 1945, but his contribution remained a secret.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

After the war, Turing set his sights on building the general-purpose computer he'd conceived at Cambridge. Working at the National Physical Laboratory (NPL) in Teddington, he designed the Automatic Computing Engine (ACE). It was a visionary plan but there was precious little cooperation on the project, and the ACE wasn't assembled until after Turing left the NPL.

In 1948, he became a lecturer at Manchester University, where he worked on the Manchester Mark 1, one of the earliest stored-program computers. During this time, Turing also published a paper in the philosophy journal *Mind*, in which he tackled the question of artificial intelligence – whether or not machines can think – and proposed a standard by which to judge machines. According to the 'Turing Test', which remains influential today, a computer is intelligent only if a person can't tell it apart from a human during conversation.

In the meantime, Turing had continued to cut an eccentric figure. Colleagues at Bletchley recalled that he used string to hold up his trousers and chained his mug to a radiator to

make sure it wouldn't be stolen. He'd been briefly engaged to fellow cryptanalyst Joan Clarke, who knew about his homosexuality, but he couldn't go through with the marriage. He'd also become a serious long-distance runner, finishing fifth in the trials for the 1948 British Olympic marathon team.

ARRESTED DEVELOPMENT

In January 1952, Turing began a relationship with 19-year-old Arnold Murray. Things quickly turned sour, as Turing, then 39, accused his lover of stealing from his home in Wilmslow, Cheshire. Following their initial investigations, the police arrested Turing on a charge of gross indecency. He had fallen foul of the UK's draconian anti-gay laws. He only avoided a jail sentence by agreeing to experimental hormone therapy to 'treat' his homosexual urges. These oestrogen injections made him put on weight and grow breasts.

What's more, Turing's security clearance was cancelled and the police, fearful that he would betray his country, had him closely watched. Slowly but surely, Turing descended deeper and deeper into depression and despair.

On 8 June 1954, Turing's cleaner discovered his dead body in his bed. He was 41 years old. An inquest found he'd committed suicide by

1954 LAST BITE

At the age of 41, Turing kills himself with cyanide at his Cheshire home. A bitten apple is found at his bedside.


cyanide poisoning. A half-eaten apple was found beside his bed, leading Andrew Hodges, author of the influential 1983 biography *Alan Turing: The Enigma*, to suggest it may have been laced with cyanide – a tribute to Turing's favourite scene from *Snow White*.

For decades, Turing's work went unknown. Only after the declassification of wartime documents, and the publication of Hodges' biography, did Turing begin to get any credit. Today he is seen as one of the most important scientists of the 20th century. His story has been told in books, plays and films – including *The Imitation Game*, starring Benedict Cumberbatch as Turing, which hits the cinemas this November. Statues have been erected at Bletchley and in Manchester, and in 2013, he received a posthumous royal pardon.

Ultimately, though, perhaps the greatest tribute to Turing's work is that his influence lives on in the laptops and smartphones we use every day – tiny universal machines that would no doubt have delighted the man himself. 🍏

CHRIS GRAYLING,
FORMER JUSTICE SECRETARY.
"Dr Turing deserves to be
remembered and recognised for his
fantastic contribution to the war
effort and his legacy to science."





SET IN STONE
A memorial statue
of Turing stands at
Bletchley Park

**“A computer would
deserve to be called
intelligent if it could
deceive a human into
believing that it
was human.”**

Alan Turing

2013 ROYAL PARDON

Following an e-petition campaign, Turing receives a posthumous royal pardon 59 years after his death. His 1936 paper is sold at Bonham's for £205,250.



Want to enjoy more history? Our monthly guide to activities and resources is a great place to start

HERE & NOW

HOW TO VISIT SEASIDE RESORTS 90 • BOOKS 94

ON OUR RADAR

What's caught our attention this month...

EXHIBITION

Henry VIII

Thanks to the Royal Armouries, two extraordinary pieces of armour belonging to Henry VIII are now on show at Leeds Castle, Kent, as part of an exhibition showing how **Tudor armour** was made. The first is the unique **'horned helmet'** – with its distinctive horns and 'spectacles' – presented to Henry by the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I. Accompanying the helmet on display is the 'tonlet' armour, **made for Henry** to wear at the tournament of the Field of Cloth and Gold in 1520.

Runs until 21 September.
Free with an entrance ticket to Leeds Castle.
www.leeds-castle.com



After Henry's death in 1547, it is believed that the horned helmet was given to his court jester, Will Somers

ON SALE

Remembering WWI

Fancy a replica Victorian Cross? The British Museum is marking the centenary of the start of World War I with a series of commemorative medals. As well as the **Victoria Cross** (right), the Victory Medal – awarded to all members of the armed forces in WWI – is available.

www.britishmuseum.shonline.org



TWITTER

Charles Darwin

Read excerpts from the renowned geologist and **naturalist's diary** as he repeats his remarkable five-year journey aboard **HMS Beagle** on Twitter.

www.twitter.com/cdarwin



RE-ENACTMENT

Pikes and Muskets

See how men and women of the **English Civil War** lived and fought, and take a look at weapons of the age in action.
At Aston Hall, Birmingham, on 13 September. Entry is free.
www.bmag.org.uk/aston-hall



DVD

Through the Mill

There is no reason to fret about the end of the second series of the acclaimed drama, *The Mill*. With a **box set** of both series, you can relive the show again and again. Follow the lives of the masters and the workers, based on **historic records**, who worked at Quarry Bank Mill at the dawn of the Industrial Revolution. *Available on DVD, £22.75, from 8 September.*



FESTIVAL

Ships Ahoy!

Over five days, the National Maritime Museum will be taken over by **50 vessels** coming in to dock for the Royal Greenwich Tall Ships Festival. Test your sea legs by **cruising along the Thames**, or stay on dry land and enjoy the host of activities. With a talk from polar explorer Ben Saunders, performances of classic sea shanties and **firework displays** overlooking the river, the festival is fun for the whole family.

At the National Maritime Museum, London, from 5-9 September. Entry is free. www.royalgreenwich.gov.uk/tallships



Dr Derek Muller examines what the ancient world did for us - from the colossal monuments to the tiny tools

TV

Achieving the Impossible

Ancient Impossible

H2 Channel
3 September, 9pm

When it came to **feats of engineering**, the ancient civilisations certainly had the skills. Take the pyramids of Egypt, the Roman aqueducts

or the Acropolis in Greece, for example. But just how much of **today's technology** was first created all those **thousands of years ago**? That's exactly what *Ancient Impossible* wants to answer. The UK premiere of the series looks at the tools that

were millennia ahead of their times, from automated stone cutters, to surgical tools for the human eye, and early fire engines. The rest of the series promises episodes covering ingenious weapons, transport and the building of giant monuments.

COMMEMORATION

Centenary Woods

The Woodland Trust is honouring those involved in WWI by **planting millions of trees** around Britain. The Centenary Woods project hopes to create acres of wooded **places of reflection** for years to come. Get involved - you can give a donation or dedicate a tree. www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/fww

APP



Capturing Windsor Castle

FREE / Aimer Media

Explore **Windsor Castle** and its grounds through watercolours and photographs.

TOUR

Gold Hoarding

Enjoy exclusive access to the Staffordshire Hoard conservation studio on this **treasure-filled tour**.

There is a talk on the **Anglo-Saxon gold**, and a chance to see some of the riches up close.

At Birmingham Museum on 2 September. Tickets cost £20, booking is essential. 0121 348 8000



▶ ALSO LOOK OUT FOR

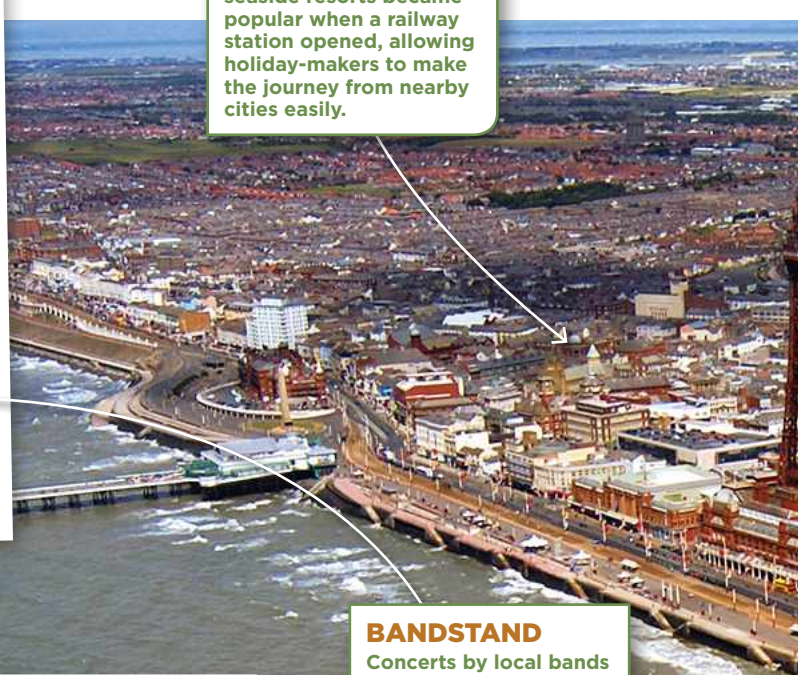
- ▶ Aerial spectacles and displays at the Duxford Air Show, Cambridge, 13-14 September
- ▶ The Real Tudors, a new exhibition at the National Portrait Gallery, London, starts 12 September
- ▶ The documentary *Railways of the Great War* with Michael Portillo continues on BBC Two

THE BAND PLAYS ON
Performances at the bandstand
in Blackpool's Stanley Park
still entertain visitors today



RAILWAY STATION

The vast majority of seaside resorts became popular when a railway station opened, allowing holiday-makers to make the journey from nearby cities easily.



BANDSTAND

Concerts by local bands or music groups were put on to entertain visitors, with the roof providing shelter from the elements.

HOW TO VISIT...

SEASIDE RESORTS

Rupert Matthews explores the sandy beaches, piers and promenades of the British seaside

Nowhere in Victorian Britain was as carefree and enjoyable as the seaside in the height of summer. People flocked to the beaches on the coast to enjoy the low-cost, wholesome entertainment on offer.

The popularity of our seaside resorts can be traced back to a Sussex doctor, Richard Russell. He published a medical book in 1750, publicising his theory that bathing in seawater had great health benefits. Within a few years, sea bathing was popular with the well-to-do, and even royalty.

By the 1850s, factory hands and other workers had regular holidays, while cheap transport provided by the railways allowed them to spend their free time at resorts. There, they would stay in reasonably-priced guest houses. The boom years of the Victorian seaside holidays had begun.

The vast influx of working-class visitors, with money in their pockets and a determination to enjoy their week off, led to the development of the archetypal seaside resort. Everything about

the Victorian resort was geared towards providing fun and treats at a relatively low cost.

As workers were given more paid holiday – by the mid-20th century, most had two weeks off a year – the numbers visiting seaside resorts continued to grow. In the 1950s, Blackpool alone received over 17 million visits.

The boom wasn't to last, however, as the introduction of package holidays gave working-class families the chance to holiday abroad. Numbers at the British seaside slumped. Many resorts reinvented themselves as conference venues, water sports centres or arts venues.

In the early 21st century, the seaside resort looks set for a revived future. But even with new buildings and refurbishments, the Victorian heritage is still clearly on view at most resorts, if you know what to look for.

TURN OVER...

for six of the best
seaside resorts to visit

BLACKPOOL Lancashire

Only 500 people lived in Blackpool when the railway arrived in 1846, but it is now home to 140,000. The town is the most popular seaside resort in Britain, attracting over 10 million visitors each year. As well as seven miles of sandy beaches, Blackpool has a host of attractions including the Pleasure Beach, zoo, model village, waterpark, gardens and the famous tower. In autumn, as the summer season comes to an end, the Blackpool Illuminations light up the coast and attract huge numbers.

www.visitblackpool.com



THEATRE

Musicals and comedies at a seaside resort's theatre – like the Grand Theatre near Blackpool Tower – provided light entertainment in the Victorian era. Punch & Judy also offered on-the-beach fun for the kids.

GARDENS

Green spots, such as Raikes Hall Gardens in Blackpool, attracted visitors with the promise of a pleasant walk along their long, winding paths.

PROMENADE

A broad walkway along the sea front, often dotted with benches, windbreaks and places to eat and drink. The perfect place for an evening stroll.

BEACH

Originally, bathing in the sea was promoted for the supposed health benefits of a dip in salt water. Now, taking a dip is much more for fun!

DONKEY RIDES

Taking a ride along the beach on a donkey has long been popular with children. It is thought the first donkeys in Victorian times were being used in the cockle industry.

PIER

At first piers simply allowed visitors to enjoy the sea air, but they were later embellished with other attractions, including fairgrounds and restaurants.

SIX OF THE BEST SEASIDE RESORTS



SPOTTING A RAINBOW
Maybe the most eye-catching
features of Tenby's seafront are
the brightly-coloured buildings

TENBY *Pembrokeshire*

The walled harbour town was founded by the Vikings as a fortified harbour c850 AD. From 1802 onwards, Tenby was rebuilt as a holiday resort by local landowner Sir William Paxton – he built the baths,

theatre, promenade and hotels. The railway came in 1863, so more people began enjoying the medieval town walls, the shopping streets and a thriving arts community.

www.tenbyvisitorguide.co.uk

CROMER *Norfolk*



Wealthy families from Norwich first made the crab-fishing village of Cromer a popular seaside resort in the 1820s. The town was called 'Poppyland' by a journalist, in reference to the poppies growing in nearby meadows. In 1901, the old jetty was replaced by the current 150-metre long iron pier. A RNLI Lifeboat Museum, named after local hero Henry Blogg, is only a short walk away.

www.cromer-pier.com

TORQUAY *Devon*

Originally a small port – used by the Royal Navy during the Napoleonic Wars – Torquay is a much-loved resort for its spectacular cliffs and coasts. In addition to fine beaches, the town boasts a pavilion, theatre

and museums. You can also take a walking tour of places important to the celebrated author Agatha Christie. Torquay was her home for many years, so be sure not to miss the 'Agatha Christie Mile'.

www.torquay.com

BRIGHTON *East Sussex*

'The Queen of the South Coast', Brighton was a fishing village before bathing in sea water became popular. The road from London was improved in 1770, and the railway was built in 1841,

bringing a mass of day trippers. The Royal Pavilion, built by the Prince Regent in 1787, and the Palace Pier of 1899 still stand proudly for visitors to see.

www.visitbrighton.com

PORTRUSH *County Antrim*

Standing on a narrow, mile-long peninsula, lined by gorgeous sandy beaches, the resort at Portrush boomed when the Royal Portrush Golf Club, founded in 1888, brought in wealthy patrons. The club

is the only one outside of mainland Britain to host the Open Championship. Portrush is also home to Northern Ireland's largest amusement park, Barry's.

www.northcoastni.com

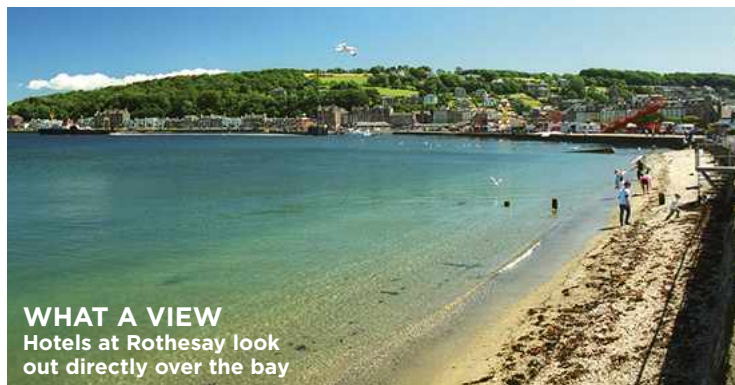


ROTHESAY *Argyll and Bute*

In the 13th-century, Rothesay Castle survived a three-day siege from marauding Norsemen. Today, the well-preserved ruins can still be visited. In the 1860s, steamers started running pleasure

trips from Glasgow, so Rothesay became a thriving resort. There is plenty to do, such as visiting Winter Gardens or cruising the Western Isles from the marina.

www.visitbute.com



WHAT A VIEW
Hotels at Rothesay look
out directly over the bay

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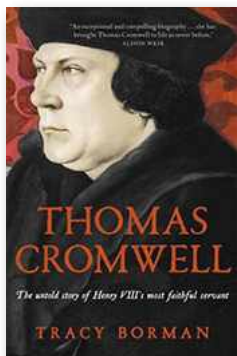
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BOOKS

BOOK OF THE MONTH



Thomas Cromwell: the Untold Story of Henry VIII's Most Faithful Servant

By Tracy Borman

Hodder & Stoughton, £25,
464 pages, hardback

Hilary Mantel's *Wolf Hall* is one of the most successful historical novels of recent years, but how faithful is the novel to Henry VIII's right-hand man Thomas Cromwell? That's the question historian and broadcaster Tracy

Borman sets out to answer in her new book, which follows the Tudor statesman's rise to power – and rapid fall from grace. It's a gripping biography, full of twists and turns, and shines a light on the life of one of the most important figures of a fascinating period of British history.



MEET THE AUTHOR

Tracy Borman uncovers whether the Thomas Cromwell portrayed in Hilary Mantel's bestselling *Wolf Hall* is anything like King Henry VIII's right-hand man

“Cromwell had a genuine, unshakeable loyalty”

What first led you to write this book?

Along with millions of others, I was captivated by Hilary Mantel's *Wolf Hall*. It transformed the commonly held view of Thomas Cromwell as one of history's greatest villains, and made him a hero. He was a self-made man who worked his way to the very pinnacle of society. I was desperate to find out how accurate this portrayal was.

What new impression of Cromwell did you get?

I was astonished at just how faithful Mantel was to the man who emerges from the original sources. True, he was ruthless and did not flinch from sending his enemies to the block. But far from being the

cynical, grasping bureaucrat that he has so often been portrayed as, he was street wise, irreverent, witty and charismatic.

What were the key achievements of his career?

Cromwell was one of the brilliant minds of the Tudor age. He was the architect of the English Reformation, ousting papal authority and making Henry VIII head of the English Church. By orchestrating the dissolution of the monasteries, he changed the physical, as well as the religious and political, landscape.

How can we view his relationship with Henry?

Their relationship was fascinating. The fact that he was a commoner, and yet enjoyed such favour with the King,



THE WHIMS OF THE KING

Cromwell's orchestration of Henry VIII's catastrophic marriage to Anne of Cleves led to his dramatic downfall in 1540

is no more dramatic illustration of this than Cromwell's fall. In April 1540, Henry made him Earl of Essex, one of the highest honours in the land. Two months later, he had him thrown in the Tower and executed for treason.

Is it fair to say that Cromwell changed the course of England's history?

Cromwell transformed the entire religious and political establishment of England. His genuine piety is suggested by, arguably, his greatest legacy – ensuring every parish church had a copy of the Bible in English. This gave ordinary people direct access to the word of God for the first time.

CROMWELL'S FATE

Following his execution, Cromwell's head was placed on a spike on London Bridge



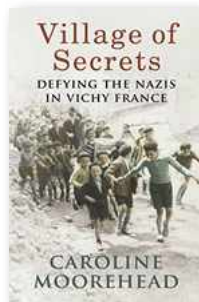
THE BEST OF THE REST



The Strangest Family: the Private Life of George III

by Janice Hadlow
William Collins, £25, 512 pages, hardback

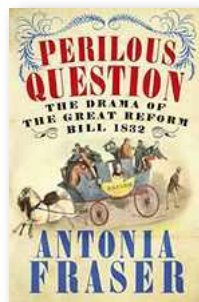
He's often characterized as 'the mad king', but how much do we know about George III? He came to the throne desperate not to repeat the mistakes of his predecessors. This rich account goes behind closed doors into his home life, revealing a complex man who was unable to control his episodes of madness.



Village of Secrets: Defying the Nazis in Vichy France

by Caroline Moorehead
Chatto & Windus, £20, 384 pages, hardback

In World War II France, the inhabitants of a group of villages banded together to save people from Nazi concentration camps. They hid men, women and children in their homes. This compassionate book tells the extraordinary story of how they rescued thousands from the horrors of the camps.



Perilous Question: the Drama of the Great Reform Bill 1832

by Antonia Fraser
Phoenix, £9.99, 448 pages, paperback

Britain, 1832. The 'perilous question' – proposed reform of the country's corrupt electoral system – is causing uproar. From the complacent Prime Minister, to radicals calling for revolution, Fraser expertly sketches the key players in a dramatic period in British history.

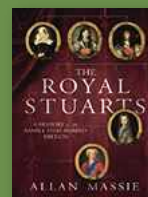
READ UP ON...

THE UNION OF THE CROWNS

**BEST FOR...
THE BACKGROUND**

The Royal Stuarts: a History of the Family That Shaped Britain

by Alan Massie
Griffin, 370 pages, £9.99, paperback

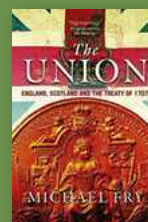


For an introduction to the Royal Family at the time England, Scotland and Ireland were brought together, this is a good place to start. *The Royal Stuarts* is a compelling, occasionally boisterous, read.

**BEST FOR...
AN OPINIONATED TAKE**

The Union: England, Scotland and the Treaty of 1707

by Michael Fry
Birlinn, 320 pages, £9.99, paperback

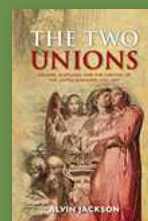


England and Scotland were finally united into a single kingdom – Great Britain – in 1707. Michael Fry explores the path to this key moment, and its consequences, in this lively book, and he's not afraid of sharing his pro-independence views.

**BEST FOR...
AN OVERVIEW**

The Two Unions

When Scotland votes in the independence referendum in September, it could spell the end of the UK as we know it. Jackson explores how the union has stayed together for so long, and how the relationships between England, Scotland and Ireland have shifted over 300 years.



THE WORLD AT WAR

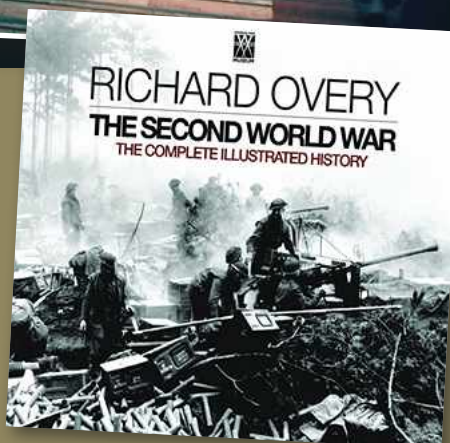


TAKING ON HITLER
From the soldiers on the front to the leadership, Overy explores how WWII was a truly global conflict

The Second World War: the Complete Illustrated History

by Richard Overy
André Deutsch, £25, 256 pages, hardback

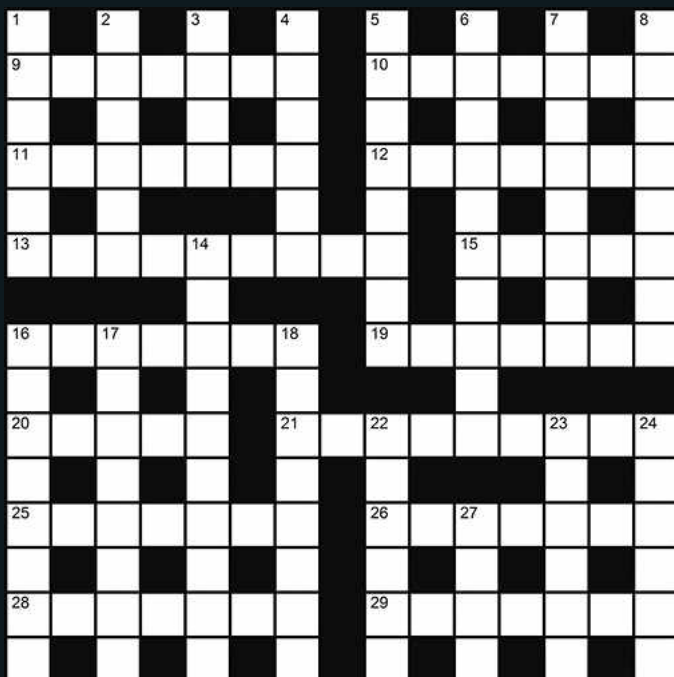
From the beaches of Normandy to the devastation of Hiroshima, the sheer scope and impact of World War II is masterfully conveyed in this visual account. Timelines, biographies and images of vital documents help give important background to the conflict that raged from 1939–45.



CROSSWORD N° 7

Put your historical knowledge to the test and you could be one of our three prize winners

Set by Richard Smyth



ACROSS

- 9** Japanese island, scene of fierce fighting in February-March 1945 during WWII (3,4)
10 Robert ____ (1874-1958), British-Canadian author of poems including *The Shooting of Dan McGrew* (7)
11 In US politics, a reform-minded Republican such as Theodore Roosevelt (7)
12 Ernst Werner von ____ (1816-92), inventor, industrialist and telecoms pioneer (7)
13 City supposedly founded in AD 874 by the Norseman Ingólfur Arnarson (9)
15 Dame Judi ____ (1934-), York-born stage and Oscar-winning film actress, star of *Mrs Brown* (5)

- 16** Mary ____ (1845-1926), the first African-American woman to study and qualify professionally as a nurse (7)
19 Language of the Aztec civilisation of Mexico (7)
20 Enrico ____ (1901-54), Italian-American physicist (5)
21 Island group visited by Charles Darwin in 1835 (9)
25 City of Crete, capital of the legendary king Minos (7)
26 William the Conqueror, William II and Odo of Bayeux, for example (7)
28 An ancient Indian spiritual tradition, in the hope of achieving the extinction of desire and hatred (7)
29 Hero of a Shakespearean tragedy, c1603 (7)

DOWN

- 1** Sir Robert ____ (1588-1653), an English thinker who promoted the theory of absolutist monarchy (6)
2 Delivery in cricket closely associated with Bernard Bosanquet (1877-1936) (6)
3 Indigenous people of the Japanese islands (4)
4 Anatoly ____ (1951-), Russian chess master (6)
5 *The Wild* ____, the English title of an 1831 novel by author Honoré de Balzac (4,4)
6 "Most ____ is feigning", from *As You Like It*, Act 2, Scene 7, by Shakespeare (10)
7 The name given by the Romans to Ireland (8)
8 Sir William ____ (1738-1822), German-British astronomer (8)
14 War of ____, conflict between Britain and Spain, 1739-48 (7,3)
16 South African town, famously besieged and relieved during the Boer War (old spelling) (8)
17 Sir William ____ (1827-1904), lawyer, journalist, Liberal MP and tax reformer (8)
18 Citizen of a western Balkan state dissolved in 1991 (8)
22 "Hell is a city much like ____", a quote from Romantic poet PB Shelley, 1819 (6)
23 Betty ____ (1916-73), US dancer, film actress and iconic WWII pin-up (6)
24 Mikhail ____ (1902-82), hard-line Soviet ideologue (6)
27 Industrial region of Germany, heavily bombed from 1940 to 1944 (4)

YOU COULD WIN...

Oscar Wilde's Scandalous Summer

by Antony Edwards
 The full story of the turbulent summer of 1894, when Oscar Wilde spent eight weeks in Worthing writing his masterpiece, *The Importance of Being Earnest*.
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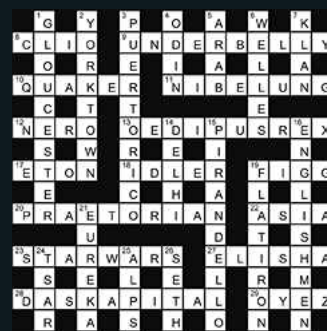


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HOW TO ENTER

Post entries to **History Revealed, September 2014 Crossword, PO Box 501, Leicester LE94 0AA** or email them to **September2014@historyrevealedcomps.co.uk** by noon on **17 September 2014**. By entering, participants agree to be bound by the terms and conditions shown in the box below. Immediate Media Co Ltd, publishers of *History Revealed*, would love to keep you informed by post or telephone of special offers and promotions from the Immediate Media Co Group. Please write 'Do Not Contact IMC' if you prefer not to receive such information by post or phone. If you would like to receive this information by email, please write your email address on the entry. You may unsubscribe from receiving these messages at any time. For more about the Immediate Privacy Policy see the box below.

SOLUTION N° 6



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The competition is open to all UK residents (inc. Channel Islands), aged 18 or over, except Immediate Media Co Bristol Ltd employees or contractors, and anyone connected with the competition or their direct family members. By entering, participants agree to be bound by these terms and conditions and that their name and county may be released if they win. Only one entry per person.

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NEXT MONTH

ON SALE **18 SEPTEMBER 2014**

.....

Behind the mask of the last Tudor monarch:

ELIZABETH I

“ I will be as **good**
unto you as ever
a queen was unto
her people ”



ALSO NEXT MONTH...

ZULU: BATTLE OF RORKE'S DRIFT HISTORY'S
GREATEST RUNNERS UP **SOCRATES: FATHER OF**
PHILOSOPHY THE GREAT ESCAPE **AL CAPONE**
NAPOLEON'S MEN **WORLD WAR I IN COLOUR**
THE DARK AGES **Q&A** AND MUCH MORE...

ALAMY

HISTORY
REVEALED Bringing the past to life



BE MY GUEST

Every issue, we ask a well-known personality to choose five guests from history to invite to their fantasy dinner party. This month's host is comedian and writer **Richard Herring**

GUY FAWKES

His end was gruesome, but it's also my favourite funny moment in history. When he was discovered in the Houses of Parliament, they asked him his name, and he said it was John Johnson. It's just the worst made-up name ever! He was a terrorist but history has turned him into this affable, cartoonish figure.

ADOLF HITLER

I did a show about the Hitler moustache and why it's seen as evil when loads of people had one, like Charlie Chaplin. He would get a frosty reception, and he's vegetarian, which makes things slightly annoying on the catering front.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

I like to put him together with Hitler to find out how Chaplin felt about him copying his moustache. I think in thousands of years, people will be digging up artefacts of Hitler and Chaplin, and assuming it's the same person. I really do. They're the most famous people of the 20th century and they had the same moustache.



RASPUTIN

I've been obsessed with him my whole life. He was one of the first ordinary people to get to the heart of power – a peasant who affected government. He's been portrayed as an evil, scheming devil, but he was a fun guy. He liked music, dancing, drinking and women, and he believed sinning was a way to get closer to God. I can go with that.

**“HITLER WAS
VEGETARIAN,
WHICH MAKES
THINGS SLIGHTLY
ANNOYING ON
THE CATERING
FRONT”**

PERKIN WARBECK

The best name in history! He was a pretender to Henry VII's throne and claimed to be one of the Princes in the Tower. It would be nice to get to the bottom of that mystery. He admitted he was an imposter, but that might have been tortured out of him. Another pretender was Lambert Simnel, a name that also sounds like it was made up by a comedy writer.

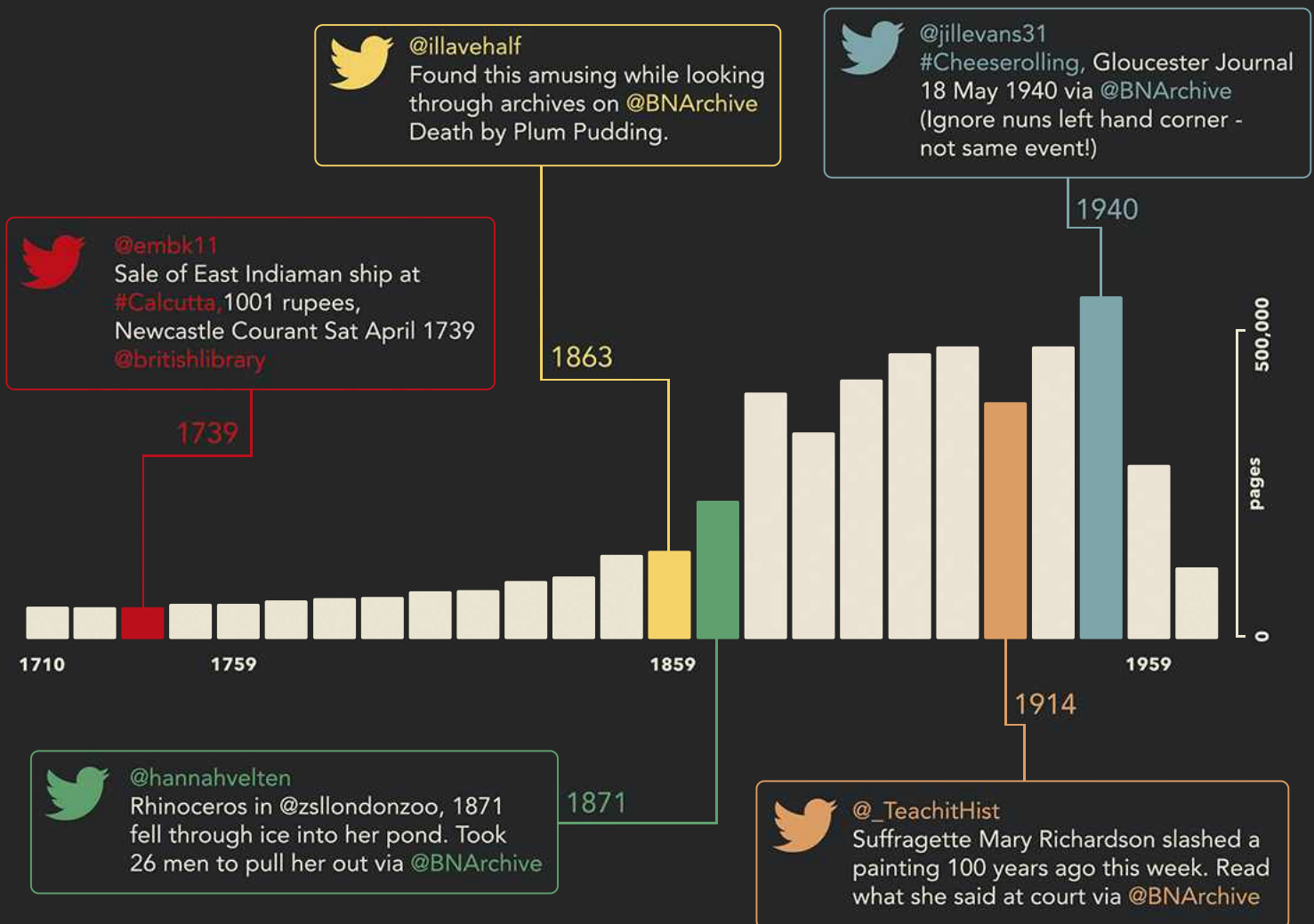


Richard Herring's new play *I Killed Rasputin* is currently playing at the Edinburgh Festival. He goes on tour around Britain this autumn.

NEXT MONTH'S HOST
POET AND BROADCASTER, IAN MCMILLAN

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